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PARTY GOVERNMENT.

It is with many men a matter of rejoicing, that the old parties of Whig and Tory are defunct. Their cry is—as the cry has often been before—"Measures, not men." But in our days, unluckily, we have neither men nor measures. There is no rule, unless hap-hazard be one. Nothing is left to the direction of strong principle, as in by-gone times; but foreign and domestic affairs are alike abandoned to the ever-shifting currents and winds of expediency. The country demands both measures and men; but, as measures cannot exist, unless there be the advanced minds to imagine and to carry them out, the first necessity is men: men to form a party; men to govern the country on broad intelligible principles; men to form themselves into a strong phalanx, to think together, and to act together; and to impress their will upon the whole current of the national life. In one word, the necessities of our country and our time demand the revival of Party Government. The late Sir Robert Peel, in a crisis of the national fortunes, administered a blow to his own party, from the effects of which it has never recovered; but that great party has not been destroyed. It is still in existence, and looks for men to give expression to its thought. The Tory or Conservative element is naturally strong in a country so ancient, so free, and so enlightened as Great Britain. The Whig, or reformatory element, is, of equal necessity, equally strong. It is a consequence of the liberties we enjoy, and of the indomitable spirit and youthful energy of the people.

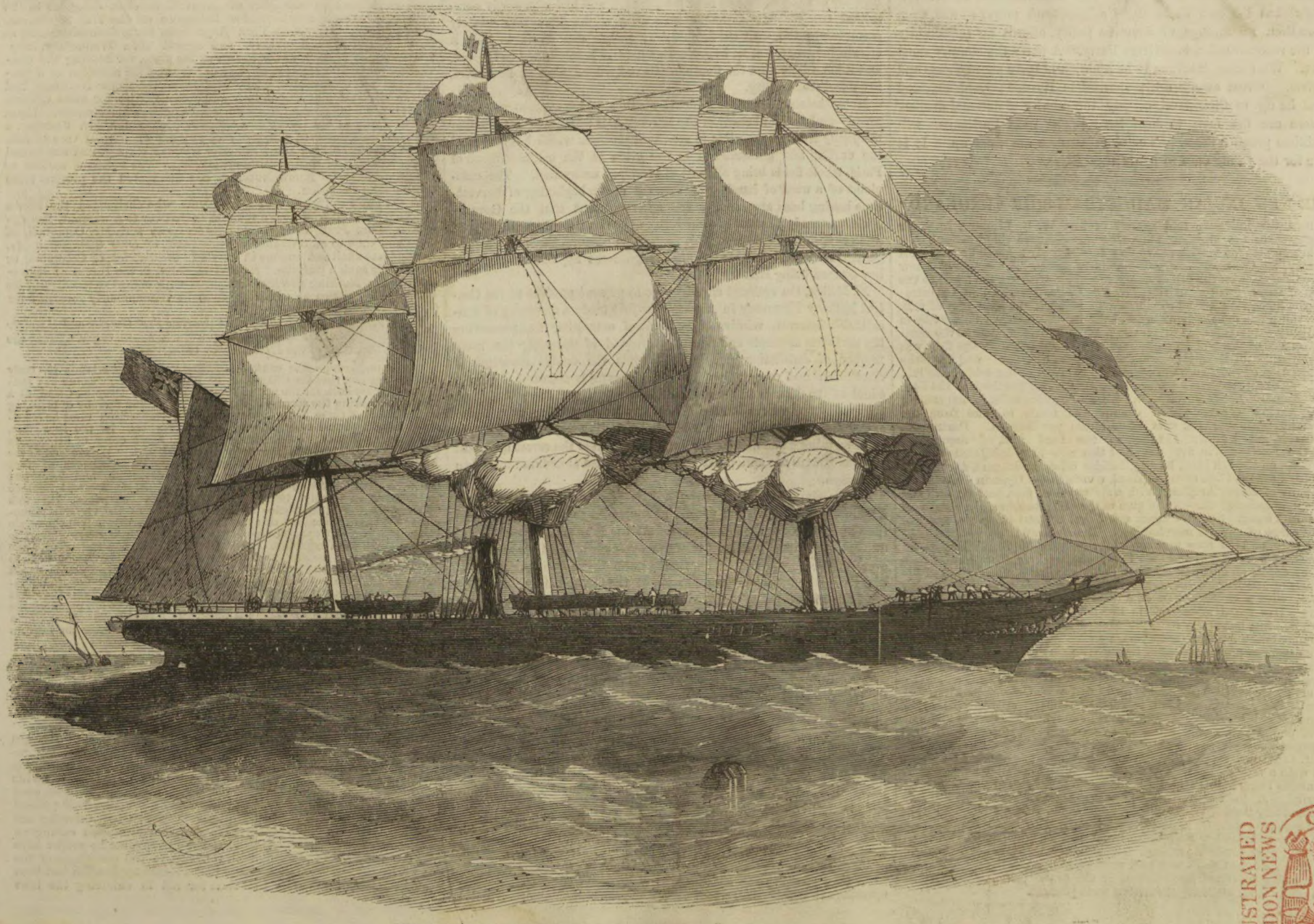
In a recent debate on the international relations of Great Britain

and the United States of America, Mr. Gladstone drew attention to the existing collapse of parties. He said it had been too much the custom lately to decry party combinations in the House of Commons. "But party combinations," he added, "were associated with the best chapters in English history; and when the late Sir Robert Peel and Lord John Russell sat on opposite sides, and party combinations were at their height, the Government of the country was efficiently carried on, and with honourable motives."

We should be sorry to put a construction on the concluding words which perhaps Mr. Gladstone did not intend to convey, but they certainly admit of an interpretation not very complimentary to her Majesty's Ministers. Our purpose, however, is to offer some remarks on this lamented disappearance of Government by Party. Formerly, her Majesty's Ministers on the one hand, and her Majesty's Opposition on the other, defended and assailed some well-defined principle of policy,—and the difference between them was clear and broad. The points in dispute were perfectly well understood by the great body of the people, whether electors or non-electors. This state of controversy excited a lively interest; and, as there was something worthy of a struggle, enthusiasm was kindled, and politicians held together to achieve a triumph. We may refer to the Bill for Removing Roman Catholic Disabilities, to the Reform Bill, and the Bill for Repealing the Corn Laws,—each occupying many parliamentary campaigns, and during which excitement never for a moment cooled, and effort never relaxed. What was the sustaining power? a consciousness that a great principle of policy was involved, affecting the welfare of the country, the stability of its institutions, and the honour of individuals.

Since the great questions referred to have been decided, minor subjects of social policy have alone engaged the attention of the Legislature, and these have failed to kindle popular enthusiasm. To use the phrase of the late Duke of Wellington, "great guns are not fired amongst small birds." The late war is not here taken into consideration, and, as our foreign policy is veiled from public criticism under the impenetrable darkness of secret diplomacy, it is a subject which belongs rather to Bureaucratic than to Parliamentary action. Moreover, it must be borne in mind that when the late Sir Robert Peel abandoned Protection, and when, on his accession to office, Lord Derby followed his example, the flames of political warfare went out for lack of fuel. Since that period all our senatorial combatants have found it difficult, if not impossible, to pick a quarrel with each other, which had any chance of being inflated into the dimensions of a national contest. Hence public apathy, and with it the temporary cessation of the old Government by Party. Ministers are left in minorities, but never think of resigning. If defeated on any particular night, they summon their adherents on a later evening and reverse the hostile decision. In the House of Lords, where they are weak, they submit to discomfiture with the best grace they can assume, for in that assembly party clings together with almost its ancient tenacity.

What course is to be pursued in order to restore Government by Party? It is beneath the dignity of statesmanship merely to indulge in unavailing regrets; for to men of foresight and energy there is a remedy for every evil. After the immediate passing of the Reform Bill, Sir Robert Peel stood in the position of the leader of a forlorn hope, but he succeeded in forming the great Conserva-



THE NEW INDIAN MAIL STEAM-SHIP "ENGLAND."—(SEE NEXT PAGE)



tive party; and if any of our rising statesmen aspire to the Premiership, at some future date, they have before them an example deserving of emulation. How did Sir Robert Peel act in the almost desponding position in which he was placed? Why, he put forward a principle of policy, and thus taught the political world under what banner they might rally if they chose. He held out inducements by offering a programme for acceptance. And if a young man of genius and ambition wishes to prosper, he must pursue a similar course of action. Lord John Russell still preoccupies the field with his new Reform Bill; and it will require a very dexterous hand to give efficient relief in the further reduction of Customs and Excise, in the face of increasing interest on an augmented National Debt. Nevertheless, some principle of policy must be discovered to reunite the severed combinations once more into a compact body, or public indifference will continue, and, perhaps, sink down into political inanition.

On this subject we will take the opportunity of suggesting a few hints. In old countries, such as England, he who looks beneath the surface cannot fail to discover three elements which pervade society; these are force, wealth, and opinion. Each of these is susceptible of two divisions. Force unorganised is the force of numbers; force organised represents the standing army and the police. Wealth may obviously be separated into immovable and movable, or territorial and mercantile; while it is very clear that opinion may be either true or false. The character of political government depends on the antagonism or alliance of these several elements; and, if we know their combinations and oppositions, it is easy to decide whether the ruling power be despotic, or democratic, or of that intermediate form, such as constitutional monarchy, which is held together by balances and limitations among the three elements described. In the last half-century true opinion, which manifests itself in the law of progress, has achieved many victories over false opinion, though Truth has not yet conquered Error. On the other hand, movable wealth is much more closely allied, in a political sense, with territorial wealth than it was before the Reform Bill, which is the result of conferring representative rights on the great commercial towns. But the unorganised force, or the force of numbers, is still too rigidly shut out from the pale of the Constitution. Here, then, is the opening for an expectant Premier; and here lies the reserved strength of Lord John Russell. It is in this direction that a principle of policy may be proclaimed, and the lever applied to revive that form of Parliamentary Government which is known as "Government by Party."

In addition to this domestic element of strength—which lies within the grasp of younger men than Lord John Russell, and which might have been wielded to good and effectual purpose by Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright, if these eminent and able persons had not run foul of the rock of "peace at any price," even at the price of national degradation—there is the great, and perhaps the paramount, question of our foreign policy. Englishmen must hold their own in Europe, or their country will lose caste. England may brook an equal, and perhaps more than one equal, in Europe, but she cannot brook a superior. She cannot crawl under the huge legs of any Emperor, any Kaiser, any King whatsoever: she cannot take the law from any man or any State in existence. If she do she has begun her descent into the second rank, and will fall from that into the third—as Spain and other countries have done before her—for want of virtue, courage, and genius among the men who aspire to be her rulers. To maintain England in the front rank,—to make her voice heard in the councils of Europe in a manner and with a force befitting not alone the cause of rational freedom of which she is almost the only surviving representative on this side of the Atlantic—but her own character, tradition, and power; this, even more than all matters of domestic policy, affords an opportunity for the reconstruction of a Great Party. A party the country must have. We cannot continue to be a nation of mere shopkeepers and traders. Great events are preparing in Europe;—and England must be up to their level, or pay the penalty of national decline. Where are the men to lead her? The next Parliament will doubtless produce them. The old statesmen are used up. It is time for the young ones to bestir themselves.

THE NEW INDIAN MAIL STEAM-SHIP "ENGLAND."

UNDER the influence and energy of Mr. W. S. Lindsay, M.P. for Teignmouth, the eminent shipowner, Dartmouth has become the departure port for vessels conveying her Majesty's mails between this country, the Cape, and our possessions in India. A steamer will now leave this place on the 6th of every month, conveying the mails to the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Point de Galle, Madras, and Calcutta; and the homeward-bound steamers will make it the first port of call. This route was originally contracted for by the General Screw Steam Company. Plymouth was then the port of departure; but at the commencement of the war the contract was given up, and the fleet was employed by the Government in the transport of troops; and since the termination of hostilities the steamers have been either sold or are laid up. A short time since tenders were invited for continuing the line, and Messrs. Lindsay and Co. were the successful competitors, they having contracted to convey the mails to and from the different ports for the sum of £41,000 per annum. Dartmouth was selected by Mr. Lindsay as the final port of departure; and the *England*, the first vessel of this new line, left Dartmouth at ten a.m., on the 6th inst., having, besides other passengers, 400 troops on board for the Cape of Good Hope, consisting of Captain Cleveland's company of Royal Artillery, with a six-pounder field battery, and 100 non-commissioned officers and men of the 80th Regiment, in charge of Captain Young. She has taken out about £50,000 in specie, and has a full cargo of general merchandise. The *England* is an iron frigate-built ship, of 1150 tons register, and was built at Port Glasgow by Messrs. Lawrence Hill and Co. She is 250 feet long, 33 feet beam, and 20 feet depth of hold; is fitted with an auxiliary screw, worked by engines of 150-horse power, capable of being worked up to 450-horse power, with a consumption of fourteen tons of coal in twenty-four hours. Her speed under sail is 15 knots per hour, and under steam 9½ knots. She has space for 1500 tons of cargo, 180 tons of coal, and accommodation for fifty cabin passengers.

The engines are on the most improved principle, by Messrs. A. and J. Inglis, of the Whitehall Foundry, Glasgow. Her construction combines every improvement which science and experience have added to the art of shipbuilding. She is also fitted with Cunningham's patent topsails, an invention which is justly becoming appreciated. Her saloon is splendidly fitted by Messrs. Jennens and Bettridge, each panel containing a view of some eastern scenery, admirably painted on papier mâché in the first style of art.

Mr. Lindsay arrived at Dartmouth on Monday, the 5th inst., and met with a very enthusiastic reception. A four-oared gig was sent to Totnes to bring him down the river, and on his arrival the bells rang merrily. A public meeting was held at the Castle Hotel, and it was unanimously resolved to invite Mr. Lindsay to celebrate the arrival of the first steam-ship by having a public dinner, to which Mr. Lindsay and Rear-Admiral Sir Fairfax Moresby, K.C.B., who accompanied Mr. Lindsay, were invited to attend. The dinner, which was provided by Mr. Stone, of the Castle, was held next evening at Butteris's assembly-room, and upwards of one hundred of the gentry and leading tradesmen of the town and neighbourhood were present.

Mr. Lindsay was the first who adopted the pure auxiliary engine and applied it to his ships. The *Tynemouth* and *Robert Love* have answered so well after three years' trial, that he has built on the same principle the *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

THE return of the Emperor, apparently in perfect health, has silenced, or nearly so, the report that was afloat respecting the aggravation of his malady—a report chiefly, though not entirely, due to the notice in the *Moniteur* stating that his Majesty would not receive on the 15th, the day of his fête. It is said that the expedition of the Emperor and Empress to Biarritz is decided upon, and that, unless countermanded, the 17th inst. is the day fixed for their departure. We know not if the report be wholly correct; but a confirmatory symptom lies in the pains and expense that have been bestowed on the carriages prepared for the journey. In these is a large *salon*; a smaller one, where the Emperor and those admitted to his intimacy can smoke; two bed-rooms for the Emperor and Empress, a third for the lady of honour attached to the person of her Majesty, &c.;—all arranged and decorated with the utmost luxury and comfort. These carriages are so lofty that, when it was proposed to send two for the return of the Emperor from Plombières, it was found they were too high to pass under some of the tunnels of the Strasbourg Railway. A new and highly-ingenuous piece of mechanism enables the lamps in these carriages to be instantaneously lighted at the moment of their entering a tunnel, and as rapidly extinguished on their emerging from it. The cost of these carriages, five in number, amounts to the sum of 266,000 francs. It appears that some time since the journey was decided on; but that later the state of affairs in Spain caused the idea to be for a time resigned; since then the modification these have undergone (permitting the return of M. de Turgot to France, who, after receiving leave of absence, was desired not to quit his post) has allowed the plan to be resumed. We believe that the desire of the Empress is so strong to undertake the expedition that nothing but very conclusive reasons are likely to prevent its taking place.

It appears that the intention of the Emperor is only to conduct the Empress to Biarritz, and perhaps to return thither to bring her back, but not to remain there during the interval.

It is, we believe, decided, that the Maréchal Pelissier will have the Governor-Generalship of Algeria, and the Maréchal Randon the place of Grand Ecuyer.

Grand doings have attended the return of the Maréchal Pelissier, both at Marseilles—where a grand banquet was given him—and at Paris. His reception at the station of the Strasbourg Railway, where he was met by the Maréchal Vaillant and the general officers of the army of Paris, was in all respects an official ceremony, and he accompanied the Minister of War to the Ministère, where apartments, with a private entrance, were prepared for his reception.

Already more than one name is mentioned with regard to the successor of M. Olozaga as Ambassador. The Generals Serrano and Prim are those who are supposed to have the best chances for the nomination, though the recent departure of the Comtesse de Reuss to join her husband in Spain seems somewhat contradictory to such a rumour, with regard to one of the nominees.

A report has been going the rounds that the Comte de Chambord had been to Poitou, and that there his presence had produced so strong an effect on the working classes, that Legitimism had replaced Republicanism among many of their members, and that the *Marianne*, that very unruly daughter of Demagogism, was on the point of adopting the white flag; the rumour even went so far as to state that a member of the society had revealed the plot, and had afterwards committed suicide. It seems that in some slight disturbances lately occurring in the west the Legitimist principle was found to have a certain influence, but no importance whatever is attributed to the fact, and it is positive that the Comte de Chambord remains at Frohsdorf, in perfect tranquillity.

Notwithstanding the magnificent weather, which appears as if expressly sent for the benefit of the harvest, it is not merely astonishing but really incomprehensible to see the supineness which has attended the cutting and gathering in of the grain in the neighbourhood of Paris, whole fields being allowed to overripen untouched. The complaint of a want of hands put forward in the beginning of harvest-time having been answered by the announcement that the Government was ready to accord to cultivators the services of any number of soldiers they might require, this negligence becomes inexcusable. In general the grain presents the most magnificent appearance where it has escaped being laid.

M. Millon, the eminent chemist who at present presides at the Central Military Pharmacy in Algeria, has just made a discovery of considerable interest, relative to the mode of extracting and preserving the perfumes of plants and flowers. Instead of pursuing the usual method of distillation, M. Millon adopts the double operation of dissolution and evaporation, by which means is obtained the exact odour of the flower, an intensity unknown by any other process, and the quality of preservation for almost any length of time, even under exposure to the air. It is probable that this discovery will be made to work on a large scale, especially in Algeria, where the rarest and most odorous flowers are cultivated with a facility and abundance unknown in Europe.

At the Gymnase has appeared a little piece entitled "La Mariage à l'Arquebuse," which has proved as successful as it was possible in the present state of the atmosphere. At the Français, "La Statuette du Grand Homme" has been tolerably applauded. But the theatrical event of the day is the engagement at the Opéra Comique of Mlle. Lhéritier, who has in her examination at the Conservatoire carried off the first prizes for the piano, singing, harmony, opéra comique, and grand opéra, and who is also said to show the highest promise as an actress.

RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF TRANQUILLITY IN SPAIN.

In consequence of the re-establishment of tranquillity throughout the kingdom, recruiting for the free corps has been suspended. The state of siege of Madrid will soon be raised. The Cabinet, it is said, will issue no political programme, but will remain faithful to the declaration contained in the preamble of the Royal decree proclaiming Spain in a state of siege.

The *Epoca* brings accounts from Saragossa of the 5th. The greatest tranquillity prevailed in the capital of Aragon. General Dulce had issued bandos relative to the appointment of the new ayuntamiento and provincial deputations. All the persons chosen enjoy the greatest consideration, and their nomination was well received. The disarming of the militia was proceeding in the different towns of the military district of Aragon, and troops have been sent from Saragossa to assist the authorities in carrying the measure into effect. The deputies Ruiz Pons and Borao had not been arrested. They were perfectly free at Saragossa on the 5th; M. Abascal, whose democratic opinions are well known, was the only deputy imprisoned. General

Dulce intended to remain eight or ten days longer at Saragossa. He had written to the Minister of War that he might dispose of the cavalry regiments sent from Madrid, the country being entirely pacified. The 500 men who assembled at Mequinenza, under the command of Bellera, had dispersed. Upwards of 400 had made their submission, and the remainder withdrew without offering the least resistance.

The *Gazette* publishes a Royal order to the following effect:—

The Queen, being convinced that the freedom of the corn trade in the interior of the Peninsula is the best means of ensuring the abundant supply of the markets and population, has ordained:—1. The sale and circulation of breadstuffs, provisions, fruit, and merchandise remain free throughout the kingdom. All opposition thereto shall be regarded as an attempt against the property and security of the citizens, and the delinquents shall be treated as disturbers of public order and tranquillity. 2. The governors will protect, by every means in their power, all persons engaged in that industry, and afford them the assistance of the public force if necessary. In that case the aggressors shall be liable to the penalty of the military code. 3. Said governors will cause this decree to be inserted, during three consecutive days, in the *Official Bulletin*, and to be publicly read to the people. The Government will visit with the most rigorous responsibility the functionaries and authorities who shall neglect to execute the present orders.

RUSSIA IN THE BLACK SEA.

The politicians of Paris announce that the Governor-General of New Russia has visited the Isle of Serpents, and that his report to Government will favour a conciliatory arrangement. The Russian organs of the press also maintain that Russia has only been observing necessary forms, and that the appearance of the English fleet in the Black Sea was an unnecessary exhibition of force. How far this may be relied upon is best known to those who are acquainted with the cunning way in which Russia always goes to work. If we might have believed Count Nesselrode, the appearance of the English fleet in the Black Sea, in 1853, after the massacre of Sinope, was "an unnecessary exhibition of force." As regards the island in dispute, the *Times* Correspondent, writing from Constantinople, on the 4th inst., gives the following statement:—

In the afternoon of the day before yesterday her Majesty's ship *Gladiator*, Captain Hilliard, returned from the Serpents Island, where as I mentioned in my last, she had been sent to inquire into the exact nature of the Russian occupation. She found there fifty Turks and eight Russians—the latter unarmed. As the island is nothing but a bare rock, of very limited size, and contains only one building, Turks and Russians are living there together, and the latter are treated by the former as their guests and supplied with everything. This is done in consequence of the orders of the Turkish Government, which naturally is anxious to avoid a collision. The only thing which the Turks do not share with the Russians is the lighthouse; the latter are not allowed to enter it, and the lighthouse is just the reason which the Russians allege for their coming to the island. Last night the *Gladiator* left again for the Black Sea, with new instructions of a more positive nature.

The serious way in which the occupation of Serpents Island has been taken up by the Allies, and the appearance of the *Hannibal* before Sebastopol, will probably be a sufficient hint for the Russians to understand that the Allies do not intend to be trifled with, and it is more than probable that they will take the hint, as their intention can only be to make the most of their position, but not to drive things to an extreme.

According to intelligence in the *Patrie* of Tuesday last, the position of the Russian army of the Caucasus is seriously compromised.

Some apprehension is felt at St. Petersburg as to the situation of the army now operating in Asia under General Churloff. It is well known, that that officer had advanced too near the Persian frontier, and that his troops, threatened in flank by the Kurds and the Circassians, have been forced to beat a retreat across impracticable wastes. The resignation of General Mouravieff has been attributed to this imprudent movement, which was, however, it is said, made contrary to his advice, but which has seriously compromised the corps d'armée placed directly under his orders. On this point interpretations vary. It is said by some that the resignation of General Mouravieff, and his replacement as Governor of the Caucasus, have been caused by a difference of opinion existing between him and the Emperor, on the subject of the surrender of Kars. This last version is accredited by other letters from St. Petersburg.

AMERICA.

By the Royal Mail steam-ship *Niagara*, which arrived at Liverpool on Monday morning, we have news from Boston to the 30th ult.

The Presidential election appears to have caused some warm discussion. At a numerously-attended State Convention of Radical Democrats—representing, as one of the speakers remarked, the "pure essence of the democracy of New York"—at Syracuse, the leading Radical Democrats of 1848 have gone over to Fremont. This movement will have an important influence upon the Presidential election, and will undoubtedly seriously damage the prospects of Mr. Buchanan in the Empire State. At the Whig State Central Committee, which had met at Albany, resolutions expressing their individual preference for Mr. Fillmore for the Presidency, and in favour of a State Convention, to meet at Albany on the 14th of August, to elect delegates to the National Convention to be held at Baltimore on the 17th September, were adopted. The New York Republican State Committee met at Saratoga Springs on Friday, and agreed upon Wednesday, September 17, as the day, and Syracuse as the place, for holding the convention for the nomination of state officers and the selection of a presidential electoral ticket. The Massachusetts Know-Nothings had met in convention at Boston to nominate candidates for state officers. The preliminary proceedings were anything but harmonious. Upon taking a vote for the choice of a temporary chairman, Mr. Fletcher, a Fremont man, received a majority of 106 out of a total vote of 590. This result astonished the Fillmoreite Know-Nothings, and was hailed with every demonstration of dissatisfaction. The Fremont section of the Massachusetts Know-Nothings has nominated the present state officers for re-election.

In the affair of Brooks and Burlingame, who challenged the South Carolina bully, the Northern senator, in answer to a warrant, has appeared before Justice Hollinshead, in company with Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, and the two entered into a joint bond of 5000 dollars that Mr. Burlingame shall not engage in a duel in the district of Columbia, or leave it for such a purpose. He had appeared in the House of Representatives. Nothing new had transpired with regard to the difficulties with Bludgeon Brooks, who expects to be triumphantly returned for South Carolina.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Courier and Enquirer* alludes to an absurd charge made by a Buchananite organ against the British Chancellor of the Exchequer. He writes:—

The *Pennsylvanian*, the central Buchanan organ, proclaims the truly humiliating fact that the Chancellor of the British Exchequer has subscribed 100,000 dols. for the use of the Fremont and Drayton Clubs, as a means of securing the success of the Republicans, and thereby of breaking up the union of these States. This financial transaction must be considered important and gratifying, for several reasons. In the first place, every well-informed politician knows that the lower order of democratic scribbles and slang-whangers never begin to shout, "We are sold to the British!" "Beware of British gold!" and other shrieks of that character, until they have become entirely desperate, and have lost all rational expectation of success. . . . It is a great mistake to suppose that only 100,000 dols. has been subscribed, but this arises from the inexperience in money matters of the vigilant Democrats who have ferreted out this transaction. The truth is that the whole of the last loan of 5,000,000 dols. was authorised as an electioneering fund to aid the Republican candidate. Nor will the bargain be a bad one for the British. For it is understood that, if the Colonel shall be elected, he is to abolish slavery in South Carolina, and send all the emancipated negroes to the British West India Colonies, as apprenticed and indentured labourers, at 50 dols. per head, thus enriching himself at the same time that he plays into the hands of the British Abolitionists, who are planning the "extirpation of slavery all over the world!" A dissolution of the Union would follow, of course, for how could the Union exist after the negroes were gone?

The coroner's jury in the case of the late railroad slaughter near Philadelphia have given a verdict attributing the calamity to the criminal negligence of the conductor of the excursion train, and censuring the company for defective arrangements.

THE REVOLUTION IN CALIFORNIA.

Mr. Herbert, one of the representatives of California, who has been acquitted of the charge of having killed an Irish waiter, has received notice that he had better not make his appearance among his constituents again. Should he venture there he must make up his mind to face the Vigilance Committee, which does not bear much good will to him. His friends in the Senate, who do not seem half pleased at the way in which the people of San Francisco are carrying out "state-sovereignty" principles, have passed a resolution calling on the President "to communicate whatever information he might have respecting affairs in California with reference to the operations of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee, and whether application had been made by the Government of that state for aid in enforcing the laws adopted."

Poor Pierce, sadly puzzled by the present portentous aspect of affairs, will find some difficulty in giving a satisfactory answer. If he says that he has done nothing, the Anti-Slavery men will ask him why he has been so ready to send the Government troops against the feeble settlers of Kansas, who never attempted to resist the authority of the Union, while he allows the Government to be set at defiance in California. It will be rather amusing to see how the President will explain the discrepancy. As for the Provisional Government of California, which still modestly calls itself the Vigilance Committee, it is now fairly installed in office, having put down the Government party by a *coup de main*, in which only one person was wounded. The Sacramento correspondent of the *New York Tribune* gives the following account of the transaction:—

Arms were sent from this city by Governor Johnson to the State Militia at San Francisco. The Vigilants heard of it by telegraph as soon as they were shipped. A detachment of Vigilant police was ordered to cruise in the Bay of San Pablo or the Bay of Suisun to capture the sailing craft in which they were stowed. The arms were captured, and the United States Marshal, McDuffie, the gambler, who was appointed by Pierce at the command of Weller for Herbert denies for himself and Denver all connection therewith—arrested Mr. Durkee, the leader of the Vigilant boarding party, on a charge of piracy. Durkee has been examined before the United States District Judge Hoffman, and held to bail in the sum of 25,000 dollars. It was thought at one time that the Vigilants would rescue, or attempt to rescue, Durkee from the custody of the United States Marshal, and thus bring that body into direct collision with the Federal forces, but no attempt of the kind was made. As a kind of retaliation the Vigilants sent their Marshal, Mr. Hopkins, to arrest Reuben Molony, a well-known time-serving politician of San Francisco, who had charge of the state arms when Durkee seized them. Hopkins went alone, and found Molony in the office of the Navy agent, Dr. Ashe. Ashe, Judge Terry, and others went to the armoury of San Francisco Blues, where they hoped to gain and might command protection. While on their way thither they were overtaken by Hopkins and his posse, consisting of five men, which was just equal to the number of Molony's guard. Terry was in the rear. Hopkins was pushing by him, when Terry placed his double gun horizontally in front of Hopkins to prevent his progress. Hopkins wrested it from him, pistols were fired, but no one was hit by the balls, nor was the firing done by either of the principals in this affray. Terry finding his gun gone drew his bowie-knife and struck Hopkins on the left side of the neck, between the spine and carotid artery. The wound made was some four inches deep and an inch and a half wide, the point of the knife entering the windpipe. The news of this assault spread like a prairie fire in a gale; the great bell on the Vigilance Committee-rooms was tapped for the first time since the commencement of the revolution; the whole town was in wild excitement; merchants left their stores unlocked, masons dropped their trowels, draymen with loaded drays conveying goods from the ships to the warehouses, or from the stores to the steam-boats, unharnessed on the instant in the streets, and mounted their horses to join the Committee's cavalry. Where all was peace and quietude a moment before, all now was bustle and amazement, and from every quarter of the city all classes and conditions, armed and on foot or on horseback, were impetuously rushing towards the headquarters of the Committee to await and execute its orders. Terry, Molony, and that party, in the mean time made their way unmolested to the armoury of the Blues, and there raised the barricades or closed the doors to all but friends. They were hardly in, however, before the Vigilants in immense numbers surrounded the building, and placed sentinels on all the entrances thereto, with orders to let no man in or out till the will of the Executive Committee could be ascertained. Some of the Vigilants, thinking Hopkins had been killed on the spot, were clamorous to obtain possession of Terry, and sacrifice him on the spot. In this state of things, and while the whole city, as it were, was collecting around the armoury, Dr. Ashe, the Navy agent, appeared at one of the second-story windows, and informed the excited multitude that Terry was in the building, and would not attempt to make his escape. He also requested that a messenger should be sent to the Executive Committee, and ask a delegation from that body to come to the armoury, in order that they may agree on the terms on which Terry would be surrendered. It was ascertained that Terry was willing to give himself up to the Committee provided that body would pledge itself to protect him from the fury of the rabble. The courier was dispatched, and in ten minutes returned with a note ordering Terry to give himself up, and the military in the building to deliver up their arms and render themselves prisoners, or in fifteen minutes the Committee would commence firing on it. Two large cannon were hauled in front, loaded, and the burning torch placed in the hands of the cannoneer. Not a word was said by either party: there were 5000 armed Vigilants in the vicinity of the building; the time had just expired, and the doors were opened from the inside. Terry, Ashe, and Molony gave themselves up, were placed in carriages, and, under a strong guard, were escorted to the rooms of the Committee. The State soldiers were then made to bring down their arms, which were soon uncapped, placed on drays, and escorted to the armoury of the Vigilants. The military were offered their freedom if they would swear not to take up arms against the Vigilants. This they refused to do, and were made prisoners, but most of them were released in a few days afterwards. The Committee also went to the armoury of another military company—the only remaining one in that city that had not disbanded rather than hold themselves in readiness under the Governor's proclamation—demanded their arms, which they at once received, and took them prisoners also. The Committee then sent for Major-General Volney E. Howard, who was commanding in San Francisco. He made haste to obey their summons, and while on his way to their rooms the Vigilants had to take possession to save him from the fury of the people whom he had exasperated by his very foolish behaviour and ungovernable language. So thus in forty minutes after Terry struck Hopkins, although the city was quiet at the time, and nearly all the people engaged in their daily avocations, the Vigilants had arisen, like the followers of Rhoderick Dhu, out of the earth, and captured the State Government, generals, soldiers, guns and ammunition, without the firing of a single shot. It was certainly the best concerted military movement of modern times. Although most of these men were raw recruits, many of whom never shouldered a musket before, the agility of their movements and decision would put to blush many an army of regulars. It is true the first shot would have created consternation in their ranks, but their numbers and enthusiasm would soon have prevailed over the State forces. And now the State is without a musket or a soldier to bear one. The Governor is on his haunches, and cannot move, nor does he intend to. He is up here quietly reposing in the bosom of his family, like Mr. Micawber waiting for "something to turn up." His power and his glory have departed.

Other accounts state that the Governor will make no more attempts to interfere with the Vigilance Committee. The General commanding the State forces has retired, and rendered his report to the Executive of an ineffective campaign. The Courts continue to hold their regular sessions in San Francisco, and the law is said to be more respected than ever before.

The Pierce organs are in a state of great alarm at the progress of the revolution. One of them tries to get up a feeling against the Vigilance Committee, on the ground that they are actually thinking of setting up for themselves. The traitors are said to have gone off, threatening to do what their grandfathers did on the 4th of July, three-quarters of a century ago:—

They have even gone so far (says a New York paper) as to project a separation from the United States, and the organisation of an independent State. Over 300 Frenchmen, well drilled, and good soldiers, have, we understand, taken service in support of the Committee; and, indeed, we are advised, to have the control of it, with the countenance of Mr. Consul Dillon, whose avowed object is the organisation of California into an independent Power. Nothing in the history of the French Revolution is more revolting than the system of secret and bloody persecutions which they have adopted; and, unless the National Government interferes soon, California will inevitably be deluged with blood.

Of course this Pierce organ would be strongly in favour of a free press in Kansas, where the Missouri ruffians have tarred and feathered several free-speaking editors.

THE CIVIL WAR IN KANSAS.

The Congress of the United States is evidently in a fix as regards the affairs of Kansas. The Senate, in which the Pro-Slavery men outnumber their opponents, have passed a bill for converting the new territory into a slave state. The House of Representatives, on the other hand, in which the Free Soil and Fremont party predominates, instead of passing the bill sent to them by the Senate, have virtually declared their intention to stop the supplies till Kansas is made a free state. On the House going into Committee on the Army Appropriation Bill, Mr. Barbour, of Indiana, moved to amend the clause making provision for the pay of the army by adding a disapproval of the code of alleged laws of Kansas, and the manner in which they were enforced, expressly declaring that, unless they should be confirmed by Congress, no part of the federal forces should be employed for their enforcement, nor should any citizens of Kansas be compelled to aid as a *posse comitatus* of any officer acting as marshal or sheriff in that territory. After a debate, in which the Kansas troubles were fully discussed, Mr. Sherman moved another amendment, providing for the practical suspension of the alleged laws of the Kansas Legislative Assembly until Congress shall declare whether those laws were passed by a Legislature chosen in conformity with the organic law, recommending the disarmament of the militia, and the recall of the United States army; but making it the duty of the President to use military force to preserve the peace, suppress insurrection, repel invasion, and protect the persons and property of the citizens of the territory against unlawful search and seizure, on the highways of

Missouri, and elsewhere. Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, moved a substitute to the bill, annulling certain acts of the Kansas Legislature, &c., which was agreed to. The bill was passed by a vote of eighty-eight to seventy-four. It reorganises the territory, provides for the restoration of the Missouri restriction on slavery, prohibits test oaths, and all cruel and unusual punishments, and provides for the release of persons confined for political offences, and for the dismissal of all the prosecutions now pending. Of course this bill will be thrown out by the Senate, so that the two branches of the Legislature are placed in deadly antagonism on the vital question of slavery. Such has been the issue of the measure brought forward by Mr. Douglas, the senator for Illinois, in 1854, as a means of paving the way for his nomination by the Democrats for the Presidency. If Fremont be returned, as we trust he will, he ought to thank Douglas and Brooks for the aid they have given him. Meanwhile the civil war in Kansas has subsided into a chronic state. The border ruffians come and go undisturbed, plundering the free settlers with impunity, and tarring and feathering those whom they find rather noisy. How long the Anti-Slavery party will submit to the reign of terror remains doubtful.

The correspondent of the *Washington Intelligence* writes from Kansas that Colonel Lane, at the head of six hundred men, armed with rifles, bowie-knives and revolvers, had crossed the Missouri into Kansas. After crossing, Colonel Lane said he would go no farther now, but return and force his way up the Missouri river with his other regiment. If this be true the ruffians may possibly meet with their match before long.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

DESTRUCTION OF MESSRS. BROADWOOD'S PIANOFORTE MANUFACTORY BY FIRE.

On Tuesday evening a fire broke out in the principal manufacturing workshops of these celebrated pianoforte-makers, by which nearly the whole of the buildings, with the valuable property they contained, were destroyed. The premises, which stood upon a plot of ground exceeding a couple of acres in extent, running from the Horseferry-road to Holywell-street, Westminster, consisted of five distinct ranges of buildings, three stories high, running parallel with each other, and embracing shops for every department of the manufacture.

At six o'clock on Tuesday evening 420 workmen left the various shops in the establishment; and, as was invariably the case, one of the foremen inspected the whole premises after their departure, for the purpose of ascertaining that everything was safe, and the stove-fires properly extinguished. In little more than half an hour after the workmen had left smoke was observed issuing from the upper floor of the central range of buildings, immediately beneath the clock-tower. An alarm was instantly given at the residence of Mr. Russell, one of the principal managers, who lives adjoining the premises, in Holywell-street. He immediately hastened to the building in question, and at once saw that the fire had made considerable progress, and was rapidly increasing its ravages. Such assistance as could hastily be got together was assembled, and an engine which has always been kept upon the premises was soon at work. The flames were then just visible, flickering within a window on the third floor; and Mr. Russell, having screwed on the hose to one of the fire-mains, of which there are a dozen on the premises, took the branch in hand himself, and directed a stream of water immediately upon the spot where the flames were playing. For a few moments a full stream of water was thrown into the building, and the flames were so far subdued as to give great encouragement to the parties engaged, when, of a sudden, the supply of water altogether ceased, and the fire immediately increased in a terrific manner, bidding defiance to all future efforts to stay its progress. The contract of the water company with Messrs. Broadwood is to have the mains full charged at six o'clock every evening, for the express purpose of being called into action in the event of fire. How far this contract was performed may be gathered from the indisputable fact that at a quarter to seven o'clock on Tuesday evening the supply failed at the only one tested out of twelve contracted for. The agents of the various insurance companies, on visiting the premises, on Wednesday, expressed themselves very strongly upon this subject.

The flames spread rapidly from floor to floor, and before seven o'clock had wrapped in one burning mass the whole range in which the fire had originated. The peculiar construction of the workshops—built to obtain the best possible light, and consisting of distinct floors several hundred feet long, without a break of any kind—rendered them an easy prey to the flames, and in less than an hour the fire had obtained so terrible a mastery that very little hope existed from that time of saving any portion of the establishment. The intense heat of the central building very soon ignited the adjoining ranges on each side, though from twenty to thirty feet of space separated the one from the other; and before eight o'clock a vast body of flame rose high into the air, setting out in bold relief the fine architectural outlines of the New Palace and the venerable Abbey, and attracting to the bridges and other elevated points of view myriads of curious spectators.

Out of the five ranges of shops four had ignited, when Mr. Staples, foreman of the brigade, in Mr. Broadwood's absence, determined, by a desperate effort, to cut off the communication with the fifth range; and, by the employment of a large number of men with pickaxes and other implements—the wind favouring this operation—the flames were prevented extending to the northernmost shops, which, beyond injury from severe scorching and water, have not suffered. The rest of the vast manufactory is a total wreck, and the loss thus occasioned to Messrs. Broadwood is understood to be something almost fabulous. Nearly 1000 pianofortes, in various stages of manufacture, have been utterly lost, and the value of the woods and other materials destroyed amounts to an immense sum. Five shillings per square foot for veneers used by Messrs. Broadwood is not at all an extravagant price; and from this some notion may be formed of the loss that will be occasioned by the fire. The tools of a single first-class workman, also, may be estimated at £70.

The loss has not yet been ascertained. About 200 instruments, in various stages of completion, were rescued during the fire, and deposited in warehouses and depots in the neighbourhood kindly placed at the disposal of Messrs. Broadwood. To this salvage has to be added a very large quantity of pinewood and ebony, which, being stacked at the northern extremity of the premises, which the fire did not reach, has escaped destruction.

It is worthy of remark, as a singular coincidence, that the great fire by which the pianoforte establishment of Messrs. Kirkman was destroyed in 1853 broke out at the same hour of the evening, on the same day of the week, and in the same month, as the fire at Messrs. Broadwood's. In other respects, the resemblance does not hold. The workshops of Messrs. Broadwood had been there only thirty years. Those of Messrs. Kirkman had stood for a century, without having ever been visited by any calamity of the kind.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY.—The anniversary meeting of the Royal Botanic Society of London, Regent's Park, was held on Monday last, when J. W. Freshfield, Esq., M.P., took the chair. The reports of the council, committee of auditors, the secretary, and curator were read, from which we gather that the society is prosperous; that the present number of fellows and members is 2107, of whom 154 have been elected since the last anniversary; that the debenture debt, which in 1849 was 18,000*l.*, is now reduced to 11,625*l.*, the compositions for annual subscriptions being used to pay it off at the rate of more than 1000*l.* per year, and, as the debentures bear interest at the rate of five per cent, this application is more beneficial to the society than any other mode of investment. In looking after a successor to the office of President, in consequence of the death of the Duke of Norfolk, the council was immediately directed to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the council expressed the greatest satisfaction that his Royal Highness had most graciously accepted the office. A considerable number of artists and students had been admitted to the gardens, and upwards of 13,000 fresh plants had been supplied to illustrate the lectures of the professors in various medical schools. The four new members of the council are the Right Hon. Sir Lawrence Peel, Bart., the Right Hon. Edward Strutt, M.P. (now Lord Kingston of Belper), George Holgate Foster, Esq., and Joseph Grote, Esq.

NEW LORD MAYOR'S COURT.—Although the Lord Mayor's Court has existed for many centuries as a court of law there has never yet been a fixed court appropriated to the trial of actions brought in it. In consequence of the inconvenience felt by the Judges in being shifted about from courts to council-chambers and committee-rooms, and the difficulty suitors and witnesses felt in finding where the sittings were held, the Corporation has decided on building a new court. Workmen are now busy in laying the foundation of the new building. It is situated at the west end of Guildhall, and occupies that part where the kitchen formerly stood. The entrance is to be from Guildhall, and the offices that were formerly the Comptroller's offices will in future be attached to the court.

THE WELLINGTON MONUMENT IN GUILDHALL.—On Tuesday the monument to Alderman Beckford was removed from its position in the City Guildhall to make way for the monument to the memory of the late Duke of Wellington, for which the Corporation have voted £5000. The inauguration will take place on the 14th proximo, the fourth anniversary of the hero's death.

STREET PREACHING IN LONDON.—At Lambeth Police Court, on Monday, Mr. George Lamb, a Methodist minister, was charged with obstructing the footway in front of Lock's-fields police station-house, by preaching during the hours of Divine service on Sunday morning. Mr. Norton, after hearing the case, thought that there was no harm, but much good, in street preaching, if the parties did not take a wrong place for it. The front of the police-station was hardly the place for such a thing. Mr. Lamb said that he had not been aware that any inconvenience had occurred. He would be willing to choose a proper place, so as to avoid inconvenience. Mr. Norton thought that it would be better for Mr. Lamb to write to Colonel Mayne, and ask him to grant permission to preach on any spot he might consider proper.

MOCK AUCTION ROOMS.—At Marlborough Police Court, on Monday last, a lady begged advice in this matter:—Last week she was induced to go into a shop where an auction was being held, and, believing the sale to be a *bona fide* one, she was induced to make purchases of plated dish-covers and other expensive articles to the amount of 60*l.* She paid a deposit of 10*l.*, and left her address where the purchases were to be sent and the balance paid. The next day the articles came, with a bill making the purchases amount to 100*l.*, and this was effected by putting down 10*l.* where the article was knocked down to her for 7*l.*, and so on. She was satisfied of the additions that had been made to the prices, because she had put down the figures at the time, and her servant was with her, who could also speak to the same fact. She remonstrated against this imposition, and she was told the matter could easily be rectified, but, as she found the mode of proceeding was to be by taking away goods so as to reduce the amount to 60*l.*, she refused to have any further dealing with the auction people, and preferred to come to this Court to know if there were any means by which she could get back her 10*l.* deposit. Mr. Bingham said he presumed the lady had not been long in London, otherwise she would not have ventured into a sham auction with any hope of being honestly dealt by. The lady admitted she had only just come from Australia. Mr. Bingham asked if she was a person of means. The lady replied she had two thousand guineas a year of her own to spend. Mr. Bingham would then advise her to take steps to punish the parties who had attempted to defraud her, and her solicitor would point out the way.

CANCER HOSPITAL.—This institution, established in 1851, for the treatment of poor persons afflicted with cancerous disease, held its fourth annual meeting on Friday week, at the London establishment, 167, Piccadilly. The chair was taken by William Loxham Farrer, Esq., the Treasurer; when the Secretary read the general financial and medical reports, showing ample grounds of congratulation upon the gradual prosperity and increasing usefulness of the institution. In 1851 and 1852 the amount received was 2842*l.*; in 1853, 1832*l.*; in 1854, 6067*l.*—of this sum 4500*l.* was a legacy from the late Mrs. Wilson; in 1855, 2700*l.*; making a total of 13,411*l.* The number of patients admitted were, in 1851 and 1852, 397; in 1853, 650; in 1854, 886; in 1855, 1350. Although the medical staff do not rely upon curing the malady, yet they have the gratification of knowing that many of the worst cases have received the greatest possible mitigation of suffering; life in such cases having been considerably lengthened; and that in a large majority of cases which have presented themselves in the first stage of the malady, a perfect arrest of the disease has been effected; and it only remains now for time to prove how many of these cases have been absolutely cured. The finances exhibited receipts for the year ending Dec., 1855 (including previous balance, 29*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*; legacies, 750*l.*; together with donations, subscriptions, dividends, &c.), amounting to 2777*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*; of which, after defraying the necessary expenses, a balance remained of 183*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.*, in addition to a funded capital of 3601*l.* Three per Cent Consols. The Report of Dr. Marsden described his visit to the Continental hospitals, and conferences with their most eminent practitioners, showing that all were agreed that no infallible remedy or mode of treatment for cancer had yet been discovered; and that as little agreement prevailed between physicians and surgeons as to the constitutional treatment of cancer as a century and a half ago. A combination of both appears either not to be understood or ignored. He had found no place similar to the hospitals in Brompton and Piccadilly, where constitutional treatment, medical and dietetical, is combined with surgical, and every thing is done to eradicate the disease or retard its progress.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.—In consequence of the appointment of Professor Owen to the British Museum, the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons have appointed Professor Quekett Curator of the Hunterian Museum. Professor Quekett stands unrivalled as a demonstrator of the minute anatomy of the animal and vegetable kingdoms. The College, some years ago, appointed him Professor of Histology, and, with Professor Owen, Joint Conservator of the Museum. The first Curator of the magnificent Hunterian Museum was Mr. Clift, the friend and protégé of the celebrated John Hunter. On Mr. Clift's retirement the College appointed Professor Owen; and now we have Professor Quekett, on whom, in consequence of the greatly-increased size of the building, rests the great labour and sole responsibility of an entirely new arrangement of the Museum.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—The high range of temperature which has prevailed during the last fortnight has had a somewhat unfavourable effect on the public health. The number of deaths registered in London in the week ending Saturday, August 9, was 1232, which exceeds that of the week immediately preceding by 207, though it falls short by 96 deaths of the corrected average of the corresponding week of the last ten years. Last week the births of 782 boys and 803 girls, in all 1585 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1846-55 the average number was 1423.

SPA.

EMBOSOMED in hills of such beauty that the country around has been compared to Switzerland, Spa, in Belgium, clothed in all its summer richness, can be viewed by no one without raising those almost sublime feelings which inundate the heart of all lovers of sylvan scenery on beholding rich foliage—hill rising upon hill, silvery stream flowing here and there, well cultivated fields, with a sprinkling of snug little white cottages peeping out of tufts of trees, whilst the willing horse and plough are at work. This style of scenery commences, as if by magic, at Liège, situated about eight leagues from Spa; and, after the comparatively flat country which one passes after leaving Ostend or Antwerp, is greatly admired. The train runs through a succession of tunnels, and the views between each are most beautiful. This continues till you arrive at Pepinster, where passengers descend for Spa, a place suited for all characters and all tastes.

But, for the pleasure-hunters Spa has its greatest charms. Music in the promenades twice a day, to an audience of English, French, Italians, Spaniards, Turks, Russians, Germans, and Americans; toilets the most elaborate and varied; beautiful children playing with that peculiar grace belonging only to that "age of innocence"—all combine to present a scene of fairy-land. The rides over the country are numerous. Horses and pony phaetons are easily hired. There are several places in the neighbourhood well worth visiting. The ruins of the castles of Franchimont, Les Quatre Pils d'Amon, the Ambleve, inhabited once by William de la Marke, mentioned by Sir Walter Scott in "Quentin Durward," the grotto of Remouchamps in the Ardennes, the scene of the greater part of "As You Like It," and the cascade of Coe, twelve hundred feet above the level of the sea; are amongst the most celebrated places. Balls and concerts generally finish the day, or a brilliant illumination à la Vauxhall.

To an artist, Spa offers an inexhaustible source of employment for his talent, for scarce a turn in the road, or opening in the woods, but discloses a view worthy of being transferred to canvas. The beauty of the trees is most remarkable from the hills, bordering the Promenade de Sept Heures, where a sea of rich green leaves opens beneath your feet; and nothing can be more charming on a warm day than to secure a shady nook, from which the eye can rest on this refreshing scene, and with a book, listen to the music played beneath, and which loses whatever harshness it may have, by being filtered, as it were, through the leafy covering that divides one from it.

To the angler, the Hoegne and Ambleve will afford good sport in trout and grayling. Abundance of blackcock, partridge, and hares will bring the dog and gun into use. Those fond of hunting will have an opportunity of trying the country, and the mettle of its horses, and listening to the old-fashioned but inspiring French-horn, by joining the club of the "Venerie Ardennaise."

There are races twice a year, and very pretty *fêtes champêtres* in the gardens attached to one of the springs, of which there are five.

The Pouthon rises in the centre of the town, over which is built a handsome colonnade, and facing it a bronze bust of Peter the Great. Some little distance from the town, in radiating lines, rise the other four—the Geronstère, inclosed in beautiful grounds; the Sauvinière and Grosebeck, close to the promenade Orleans; the Sunneits, near what is supposed to be an old Roman bath; the Barasart, in an opposite direction, bubbles up under a pretty grotto. The roads to these springs are admirably kept, and are lined on each side with sweet-smelling linden or lime trees. Two English doctors reside here, also an English clergyman. There is an English Club where all the daily papers are taken, and where billiard and whist tables are in constant requisition. The return of peace has brought golden visions to Spa. This is a favourite place with the Russians, Peter the Great having visited it; and as they are good customers, and spend their money freely, their advent here will be welcomed most heartily by those who have felt their absence most in the diminished weight of their purses at the close of the last two seasons.

In looking over the history of this little spot which was well known to the Romans, the following names appear in the list:—Margaret, the beautiful Queen of Navarre; the Princess Henriette de Rohan; Henry III. of France; Alexis Farnese, grandchild of Charles V.; the unfortunate Gustave III.; Joseph II.; the Duchess of Orleans; Duke of Wellington, in 1815, with the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia; and this year will be added the names of the Duke and Duchess of Brabant.

There are several very excellent hotels, and lodging-houses in abundance; also, a boarding-house, kept by an English lady. Steamers leave London, Dover, and Harwich several times every week for Ostend or Antwerp. This last town ought to be visited, as there are



SPA.—GENERAL VIEW.

many beautiful churches and monuments well worth seeing. Rubens' famous picture of "The Descent from the Cross," is in the Cathedral. The Church of St. Jacques (St. James) is more admired by some than any other. The house Rubens lived in will be always interesting, and will, most likely, be pointed out by the omnibus conductor. Spa can be reached in six hours from Antwerp. Carriages are changed at

Malines (Mechlin); and there is a delay at Liège sufficient for refreshment. It may be as well to warn travellers of certain suspicious, half-genteel-looking men, speaking bad English, and Miladying every female. They call themselves "Commissionaires," and do their best to get money out of every new comer, even if their services have not been accepted.

After visiting Spa, a trip into Germany as far as Aix la Chapelle or Cologne, will occupy only a few days. Trèves, by another road, may be easily reached; and a good walker in a few hours can be on Prussian ground. Those who have visited Spa once always make a point of seeing it a second time, and perhaps this fact will prove more in its favour than anything that has been said of it in these few lines.



SPA.—ARRIVAL OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF BRABANT.



"BALL AT THE CAMP, BOULOGNE."—PAINTED BY G. H. THOMAS.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO LADY NURSES AT SMYRNA.

A VERY interesting tribute has lately been paid to the humane services of the lady nurses of Smyrna, by the presentation of a silver "Copa" and "Zarves" to the Misses Le Mesurier, on the final reduction of the Smyrna Civil Staff. The circumstances of the presentation are explained in the following letters:—

General Hospital, Smyrna, 3rd May, 1856.

Dear Miss Le Mesurier.—We all feel it impossible to take leave of yourself and Miss Charlotte Le Mesurier without putting on record the sense we entertain of the manner in which you have performed the arduous duties of lady nurses, in attendance upon the sick and wounded of our armies during the last thirteen months. It is difficult to put too high a value, Miss Le Mesurier, upon your labours. Many have doubted the usefulness of the gratuitous services of ladies in military hospitals. You have fairly solved that question. In remembrance of your labours in the Smyrna Civil Hospital, and as a trifling proof of the estimation in which they are held by the members of the medical staff, who had the best opportunity of judging of them, we beg your acceptance of the accompanying silver "Copa" and "Zarves" of Smyrna manufacture. With many most sincere wishes for the health and future happiness of yourself and Miss Charlotte Le Mesurier, we beg to subscribe ourselves very faithfully and sincerely yours,

(Signed)

JOHN MEYER,
ROBERT MARTIN,
CHARLES COOTE,
RICHARD WILKINSON,
GEORGE ROLLESTON,

EDWARD ATKINSON,
JOHN FALCONER,
J. F. STREATFIELD,
CHARLES GOOLDEN,
W. F. FEWTRILL.

Smyrna, 8th May, 1856.

Dear Sirs,—It is impossible to express the surprise and gratification experienced by us on the receipt of your most kind letter and its accompanying beautiful present, which we accept with feelings of very great pleasure and sincerest gratification.

Being conscious, as we are, that we have hardly discharged the responsibilities we took upon us—if, indeed, we have not fallen short—we know not how to acknowledge the high praise you have bestowed upon our services, and feel keenly how much you have overrated them. But the kind feeling and consideration which have thus sought expression are most grateful to our hearts; and the exquisite token of your regard with which you have presented us will be treasured among those things garnered as of priceless value.

Begging you to accept our warmest thanks and every best wish for your future prosperity and happiness.

We are, dear Sirs, your most truly obliged

(Signed)

HENRIETTA A. LE MESURIER,
CHARLOTTE LE MESURIER.

To the Officers of the Civil Medical Staff, General Hospital, Smyrna.



SILVER "COPA" AND "ZARVES" PRESENTED TO LADY NURSES, AT SMYRNA.

BALL AT THE CAMP, BOULOGNE.

WHOEVER watched the development of the Camp at Honvault on the heights of Boulogne must have been struck by the aptitude displayed by our gallant allies for making the best of a life under canvas, and a residence in a mud town. Day by day some *agremens* were added to the scene, that made those acquainted with the Camp at Chobham wonder at British dulness. Evergreens were soon growing at the entrance to the tents, and a garden smiled in front of most of the mud edifices, which sprung up like mushrooms in a single night. Such wonderful kitchens, too, with *batteries de cuisine*; capable of gratifying the palate of British Aldermen, and many of those distinguished personages might have been seen with watery mouths watching the preparations of the savoury messes that formed the rations of the French soldiery. In a few days cafés—not so commodious, perhaps, as those on the Paris boulevards—were raised and furnished, having inclosures of greensward, round which run palisades of lath, painted green, and looking as substantial as the railings of an English square, and twenty times more elegant. There might be seen the soldier and civilian in friendly chat, whilst *Madame* sipped her coffee, or some other simple beverage, making herself as agreeable as a Frenchwoman can do when out for a holiday. Then there was the concert in the open air, at which no mean performers assisted (that is the phrase we believe), but only at such times as the military authorities permitted: still the orchestra was present to the eye, and gave promise of enjoyment. The real business of the Camp was always progressing, and whichever way you looked some new phase of a soldier's life presented itself. Companies at drill or on fatigue duty; files of soldiers employed on the more agreeable task of assisting the Commissariat, or relieving the cooks of their accumulated dainties; orderlies scouring the plain, as though the safety of the Empire depended upon the amount of dust they could raise within the shortest possible space of time; groups of drummers rattling those terribly noisy brass canisters which they will call drums, and trying to out-row-de-dow the terrific tantararing of the trumpeters; wasp-waisted, bronzed, and soldierly officers, who had always cold hands—at least one would suppose so as they seldom took them out of the pockets of their pantaloons—sauntering about in parties of twos and threes, smoking cigarettes, and receiving and returning the salutes of the passing soldiery. A pleasant place to dream away an hour or two was that Camp of Honvault. But what were the café, the concert, or even the kitchens, to the ball-room, which the genius of Mr. Thomas has preserved to us? The picture was one of the great attractions of the late Exhibition of the Royal Academy, and deservedly so, for the characteristics of our gallant allies are admirably preserved. Dancing with us is a pastime; with a Frenchman it is a passion—a principle. An Englishman saunters through a quadrille, and ninety-nine

times out of a hundred is glad when his pleasure is over, unless his partner be remarkably pretty and agreeable. A Frenchman really does dance; there is no attitude too difficult to assume, no exertion too great for his satirical ambition. The severity of his expression during the dance declares the importance he attaches to the situation, and he usually reserves his smiles and his small talk for the after promenade with his fairest of partners. Mr. Thomas has conveyed all this to his canvas, and no one can look at his "Ball at the Camp of Boulogne" without feeling whatever spirit of dance there may be within him stirred and excited. We do not admire everything that is French, but there is much to be learned of them, and not the least their encouragement of all that gives cheerfulness to the heart and pleasure to the eye.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Aug. 17.—13th Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 18.—Queen Victoria's Visit to Paris, 1855.
TUESDAY, 19.—Sir G. Cockburn died, 1853.
WEDNESDAY, 20.—Austrians entered Wallachia, 1851.
THURSDAY, 21.—Blackcock shooting begins.
FRIDAY, 22.—Battle of Bosworth Field, 1485.
SATURDAY, 23.—Sir Astley Cooper born, 1768.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 23, 1856.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 40	3 0	3 25	3 45	4 5	4 25	4 45
5 10	4 10	4 35	4 55	5 5	5 25	5 45
6 20	5 20	5 45	6 5	6 15	6 45	7 5
7 30	6 30	6 55	7 15	7 45	8 15	8 45

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NORMAN.—The name of Fitz-Payne occurs on the Roll of Battle Abbey: see *Holingshead*. A full account of the Fitz-Paynes, who had summons to Parliament temp. Edward I. is given in Sir Bernard Burke's "Extinct Peerage." The Fitz-Paynes were settled at a very remote period in the counties of Dorset and Somerset. Robert Fitz-Payne, a Baron of Parliament, died in 1315, seised of manors in the counties of Dorset, Devon, Wilts, Gloucester, and Somerset. We believe that the Barony is now in abeyance between the Arundels, Cliffords, and Stourtons. A reference to "Hutchins" "Dorsetshire" would doubtless prove successful.

C. W.—Humphrey Butler, first Earl of Lanesborough, was nephew of Theophilus Butler, of whom the Irish peerage of Newton Butler was conferred by a patent, bearing date 21st October, 1715, which sets forth that it is especially equitable and right to reward those who asserted the cause of civil and religious liberty under William III.; and goes on to characterise the grantee as "Theophilus Butler, virum illustri et perantiqua gente ortum, amore Patriæ, fide Inconcessa, probitate, modesti et moribus suavissimis apud suos clarum."

A TWO YEARS' SUBSCRIBER.—We do not think that the late Mr. Vernon, the picture collector, was of ancient family or good position.

X. X. A CONSTANT READER.—On the 3rd August, 1836, the surviving daughters and co-heiresses of the Hon. William Cockayne (deceased), younger brother of Lord Cockayne, last Viscount Cullen, who died in 1810, were granted the rank and precedence of a Viscount's daughters; these ladies were, in fact, nieces (of the half-blood) of the Peer with whom the title had become extinct; and they had no brother. This is a case in point exactly meeting our Correspondent's inquiry. The Mount Garret patent of precedence does not.

B. S. L. M. N.—According to the rule of the Herald's College in London, the use of arms for any length of time, however, will not make them legal. To legally bear them according to the Herald's College, the party must either derive them by descent from one whom the College acknowledges as entitled to bear them, or he must obtain a grant of arms to himself from the College. The grant of arms costs somewhere about £70 or £80, and the application for it must be made to the Herald's College. The grant to the head of a family must include him and his heirs, but his brothers or collateral relations will have to be specially mentioned. In Ireland and Scotland, we believe, the rule against length of user does not prevail; and a period of prescription is there allowed.

R. S. J. B.—First look in "Burke's General Armory," under the family name. If the arms are not there to be found, inquiry as to there being such arms at all should be made to the Offices of Arms in London, Dublin, or Edinburgh (according as the family may be English, Irish, or Scotch, by birth or residence). If there be legally no such arms, a grant must be obtained.

F. L.—Lord North, M.P., and Premier, from 1770 to 1783, was a Knight of the Garter.

OLIVIOUS.—Louis Philippe, late King of the French, had three daughters—viz., Mary (the famous sculptor), who was married to Duke Alexander of Wurtemberg, and died the 2nd Jan., 1839, leaving an only son; Louisa, who was the second wife of the present King of the Belgians, and who died the 11th October, 1850, leaving two sons and a daughter; Clementine, who is married to Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and has two sons and two daughters.

E. V.—1. Louis Bonaparte, formerly King of Holland, and father of Napoleon III., was the fourth son of Charles Bonaparte, and the younger brother and within the declared inheritance of Napoleon I. 2. The Ministers of the British Government are usually chosen from either the House of Lords or the House of Commons; but they may be Ministers without being members of either. The Cabinet generally consists of about thirteen or fourteen members.

COCHIN FOWL.—A Calais Correspondent complains that his Cochins die of liver disease. Probably the soil does not agree with them, too damp or too cold, not enough lime and pebbles. At any rate, about the hardness and prolific character of the Cochins there is no doubt.

B. V. D.—The only way of using the arms of a deceased uncle, ex parte maternâ, is quartering them with your paternal coat, which you can do, if your mother became, at his death, her brother's heiress or co-heiress. You can adopt, by Royal license, the name and arms of your maternal uncle, at a cost of about one hundred guineas.

USK.—It is difficult to account for the absence of a Crest, which absence we can trace as occurring in several ancient families, whose Arms are duly preserved. Perhaps the omission arises from the fact that Arms have an earlier existence than Crests, and some houses kept to the simple shield even after the latter device came into use. In occasional instances it may be, as our Correspondent suggests, and the Shield may have been handed down faithfully from generation to generation, while the same jealous care of the Crest may not have been evinced, and gradually all traces of it lost.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1856.

THE affairs of the two Southern Peninsulas of Europe are becoming every day more critical, and more deeply interesting to the speculative observer.

From Spain there is little to add since our last publication. Tranquillity reigns everywhere, and O'Donnell is still in supreme command; so supreme and irresponsible that he does not even think it incumbent upon him to publish any explanations as to his future policy. This is a departure from engagements entered into no longer than a fortnight ago, when the *coup d'état* was made. Then the people were assured that as soon as the country was tranquil the Government would issue a programme of its policy; the country is now perfectly tranquil, helplessly quiescent, and all O'Donnell and his partisans vouchsafe to the public ear of Spain is, that they have no programme to submit, and that they must be judged of by their acts. In short, all is simple Absolutism, with the direst forebodings for the channels into which the absolute authority may turn. Those who harboured a lingering hope that O'Donnell, once firmly seated in power, might revert to his former professions of Liberalism and Constitutionalism, will be disappointed. If Spain be ever destined to recover her liberties, it will be by the exercise of her own will, in a struggle more desperate, and at sacrifices more costly, than any she has yet experienced.

And now, whilst apostasy and perjury reign triumphant at the Court of Madrid, Isabella II. seems disposed to revert to the traditional policy of unscrupulous despots—that of propitiating the Church of Rome to sanctify and support her temporal authority. Monarchs of the old regime who assume to govern by Divine right are guilty of suicidal inconsistency when they deny the divinity of the only authority on earth which pretends to sanctify the claim. Despotism and Rome must go hand in hand together, dividing the honours and the spoils of government. Francis Joseph, the young Emperor of Austria, recently conceded to Rome all the important privileges which his ancestors in a struggle of four centuries had wrested from the grasping ambition of the Papacy. Ferdinand II. of Naples the other day prostrated himself at full length on the sea-shore at the feet of Pius IX., to renew as it were his feudal allegiance to the Papal See; and now Isabella II., if report be well founded, is prepared to purchase the favours of his Holiness, by suspending or revoking the law of *desamortization*, one of the most beneficial acts of the Espartero and

O'Donnell Government, and so sacrificing the interests and respectability of the State to the cupidity of the Church. If other rumours be true also, Holy Church is to be restored to her ancient and darling prerogative of guarding the souls of the faithful, and punishing those who fall into error in matters of doctrine. Spiritual persecution will thus again be brought in to aid the temporal power, as it was in the days of Ferdinand and the first Isabella. But can such a policy possibly long be successful in this the nineteenth century?

In Italy all is calm also; but it is the calm which precedes a storm. Here we have various States, and various nationalities, each struggling under some peculiar form of tyranny; all wanting but union of purpose to break their chains. Whilst Mazzini, with the impetuosity of one who cannot see difficulty or danger, calls upon Italians to rise as one man, cast out their oppressors, and declare their national will, Manin (a true but cautious patriot) advises a more moderate and temporising policy, which hopes even something from moral influence upon their rulers. We fear we cannot go along with him in attaching much importance to any concessions which Pius IX. or King Bomba might yield to conviction, unless backed by very significant external influences. Neither do we attach much importance to any suggestions coming from the Austrian Government, which at the utmost could lead but to a temporising and disingenuous policy. The hope of Italy is in the conduct of her sons; and we rejoice to observe that some of their recent acts evince as much dignity as sound discretion. The Liberal party of Naples have recently put forth a circular in which they exhort the people to prudence, to patience, and to the observance of a strict legality in all their proceedings; and, appealing to the patriotism of the clergy and of the army, they fancy they foresee, through these means, an ultimate triumph of the national cause.

Meantime the northern States of the Peninsula are nobly doing their part. It is here no insurrection of rabble, or battle of barricades, which threatens the oppressor—but an authoritative and dignified remonstrance on the part of the Municipal Councils of Ravenna and of Bologna, addressed to the Pope against the occupation of the country by foreign troops; and demanding that the municipal law of 1850 should no longer remain a dead letter. Other municipalities will, doubtless, without delay, follow this noble example; and result in a general *pronunciamento*, which the Papal Government and its advisers can hardly avoid replying to. The Ravenna and Bolognese Councils have hit the right nail on the head; and pointed out the only road to a solution of the Italian question. Let Italy be cleared of foreign bayonets, and the Italians will soon settle their own affairs according to their merits. Pius IX. should not view this demand with alarm or repugnance;—it was the darling policy of Julius II., one of the most illustrious occupants of the Vatican.

AMONG the great and useful enterprises of modern times we lately referred to the magnificent project of cutting a navigable canal across the Isthmus of Suez to unite the Mediterranean and Red Seas; we now call attention to the newly-proposed route to India through the Euphrates Valley. On many occasions we have enlarged on the immense value of the peninsula of Hindostan to our country, on its large capabilities of furnishing us with many needful commodities, and on its importance as a market for the consumption of our manufactures. Every effort should be made to shorten the distance between India and England—for time is money, and the length of the voyage is an obstacle to commerce; it will, therefore, gratify and astonish many of our readers to be told that a plan is now in contemplation by which the traveller from the metropolis may place his foot on Indian soil in the short period of fifteen days. In a "Memoir on the Euphrates Valley Route to India," Mr. W. P. Andrew gives us the following time-table of this rapid transit:—

	Days.	Hours.
London to Trieste by rail, and thence		
by steamer to Seleucia	8	6
Seleucia to Ja' Ber by railway ..	0	3
Ja' Ber to Bussorah, by steamer ..	3	3
Bussorah to Kurrachee, by steamer ..	3	0
	14	12

This route runs through the Persian Gulf and along the coast of Beloochistan. From Kurrachee a railway might be extended to Hyderabad. Arrived at that city the traveller would embark on the Indus and be conveyed by steamer to Mooltan, whence the iron road would pass through Lahore to Peshawur. The lines now made, and in course of construction, throughout Hindostan, might all communicate with Kurrachee, and thus the whole of India would be brought into communication with the United Kingdom. At present it is proposed only to execute the first portion of this mighty plan—a distance of about eighty miles of railway from the ancient port of Seleucia on the Mediterranean to Ja' Ber Castle on the Euphrates; "below which point," says Mr. Andrew, "the navigation of the river is permanently open for steamers of light draught and the boats of the country for 715 miles to Bussorah, at the head of the Persian Gulf."

King William the Fourth ordered the survey of the Euphrates and of the country through which it flows. That expedition was intrusted to Major-General Chesney, assisted by other able and scientific officers; and to their most useful labours, and to the report founded on them, the present enterprise may fairly be ascribed. Their explorations removed many doubts entertained as to the navigability of the great river, and they have shown that, with properly-constructed steamers, all difficulties may be overcome. Mr. E. P. Charlewood, Mate of the Royal Navy, who accompanied General Chesney, considered only two impediments worth noticing—the Karablah rocks, two miles above Anah; and the Lamum Marshes. The former have ten feet of water over them in the high season, and three feet at the lowest, the stream running over them at the rate of seven miles per hour. The rocks, he considers, might be cleared away so as to give from 4½ to 5 feet of water in the shallow time of the year. In Mr. Andrew's memoir it is stated that Mr. Laird, of Birkenhead, has undertaken to furnish steamers to navigate the Euphrates capable of carrying a large amount of merchandise and passengers at a speed of twelve knots an hour when loaded, and with a draught of two feet. In a commercial sense the importance of this enterprise will be better appreciated when it is considered that the river

flows past the habitations of 4,000,000 of people who would become purchasers of British manufactures. During General Chesney's expedition the Arabs eagerly bartered their provisions and other articles for Glasgow shawls and handkerchiefs and Manchester woollen goods. Captain Fitzjames, of the Royal Navy, who was present, says, in a letter written by him in 1836, "Aleppo, Bagdad, Bussorah, and—should the Karun be navigated—Ispahan, would soon become marts for British produce." Experience tells us that the wildest tribes are easily induced to traffic, and that they are quite capable of appreciating comforts and luxuries when once brought within their reach. It may also be here stated that the Euphrates gives a water communication with Syria, Asia Minor, and Asia Major (their central parts), and also with the south of Persia, and Kurdistan; and that markets would be opened up to us in Antioch and Aleppo, Bagdad, Mosul, Diarbekir, Orfa, and other centres of trade, all of them rich in varied commodities.

There are political as well as commercial reasons for recommending the Euphrates Valley route to India. The designs of Russia on Persia are notorious. Since the accession of Peter the Great, in 1689, the former Power has advanced her frontier nearer to Teheran by one thousand miles; and her acquisitions from Persia are in extent equal to the area of England. In this policy of annexation and absorption she is sure to persevere whenever the opportunity presents itself; and, if we are supine, the day may come when our share of the Persian trade may be annihilated. The trade of Persia, now carried on from Bushire to Erzeroom, travels over two thousand miles. "By attending to Erzeroom as one great centre," observes Captain Chesney, "dependent on Trebizond and the inlets of the Euphrates and Karoon, we shall increase it prodigiously, and command the profits, which, if neglected, will flow into the coffers at Tiflis, where they are building extensive manufactories expressly to force goods into Persia, and attract its trade towards Russia." These remarks were made in 1832, in a report which Captain Chesney addressed to Sir Stratford Canning, British Ambassador at Constantinople; but they have lost none of their force in 1856.

Turkey, also, is deeply interested in the success of the proposed enterprise, for no country is more crippled in its means of intercommunication; and her industry would find a new field for its exercise in the fertile plains of the Tigris and Euphrates. It is our policy to strengthen Turkey and render her self-sustaining, for if her independence is again threatened, our armies and navies will be called upon for her defence. Her natural capabilities are enormous, and may readily be developed by Christian skill and energy. France and Austria have both submitted projects to the Sultan for opening a communication between Europe and Central Asia, by Turkey in Europe and Turkey in Asia, and if we are inactive we may be supplanted.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, and Prince Arthur, and attended by the Lords and Ladies of the Royal Household, embarked from Cowes in the Royal yacht *Victoria and Albert*, on Sunday afternoon, and steamed to the westward on a cruise to Plymouth and the Channel Islands. The squadron in attendance on her Majesty comprised the *Black Eagle*, Admiralty steam-yacht; the *Salamander*, 6; the *Cormorant*, 4; the *Alacrity*, 4; the *Sparrowhawk*, 4; the *Osprey*, 4; the *Wanderer*, 4; the *Vivid*, 2; the *Fairy*, Royal yacht; and the *Irene*, Trinity steam-tender. The Royal squadron anchored at Portland on Sunday night, and at nine o'clock on Monday morning, with the flotilla in attendance, proceeded to Dartmouth. At three o'clock in the afternoon Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales and the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, Secretary of State in attendance, embarked in the hired steamer *Dartmouth*, and proceeded up the river Dart. The Queen was prevented by the heavy rain from accompanying his Royal Highness; but later in the afternoon, the weather improving, her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess Royal and Prince Arthur, rowed up the river in her barge, and, subsequently landing, took a drive in the neighbourhood. Captain Shepherd, Deputy Master of the Trinity House, dined with her Majesty on board the Royal yacht.

On Tuesday her Majesty left Dartmouth and proceeded to Plymouth. Shortly after the arrival of the yacht, Admiral Sir William Parker, Port Admiral; Rear-Admiral Sir J. H. Plumridge, Admiral Superintendent; Major-General Eden, Deputy-Governor, and the naval and military authorities, paid their respects to her Majesty. The Queen, accompanied by the Princess Royal, Princess Alice, and Prince Arthur, landed at Mount Edgumbe, and drove for some time in the neighbourhood. His Royal Highness the Prince, with the Prince of Wales, and attended by Colonel the Hon. C. Phipps and Captain Du Plat, visited Keyham Docks and the new barracks and works at Mount Wise. Admiral Sir William Parker, Rear-Admiral Sir J. H. Plumridge, and Major-General Eden, had the honour of joining the Royal dinner party.

On Wednesday the Queen and Prince and the youthful members of the Royal family embarked in the *Fairy*, and, under salutes from all the commissioned ships in harbour, went up Hamoaze as far as Cotehele, where, in consequence of the insufficient depth of water, the Royal party left the *Fairy* and embarked on board the steamer *Gipsy*, which proceeded through the winding river to Morwellan. Here the Queen landed, and, with the Royal party, was conveyed to Endsleigh Cottage—a summer residence, near Tavistock, belonging to the Duke of Bedford. The Queen spent three hours among the grounds and gardens of Endsleigh; and, returning by the morning's route, re-embarked in the *Victoria and Albert* at half-past six o'clock.

The state of the weather offered no inducement for a renewal of the Channel cruise on Thursday, the wind being strong from the southward, with frequent squalls and rain; and, at the date of the last accounts, it was thought, if no improvement took place, the Queen would return to Osborne this day (Saturday).

The Court will leave the Isle of Wight for Balmoral on the 28th inst.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent left town on Friday se'night for Abergeldie House, Braemar. Her Royal Highness was accompanied by the Princess Amelie of Hohenlohe-Schillingsfurst, and attended by Lady Augusta Bruce and Lord James Murray. Her Royal Highness travelled via the Great Northern Railway, and arrived at Banchoy on Monday. Mr. Elwyn, of the manager's department of the Great Northern Railway, attended her Royal Highness as far as Banchoy, whence the Duchess travelled post to Abergeldie.

His Excellency Count Chreptowich, the newly-appointed Russian Minister at the Court of St. James's, and the Countess Chreptowich arrived at the residence of the Russian Embassy, in Chesham-place, on Saturday afternoon, accompanied by M. de Berg and the personnel of the Legation.

The Duke of Devonshire has left Devonshire House for Chatsworth, Derbyshire, where his Grace will receive a select circle, previously to going to Bolton Abbey, his seat in Yorkshire.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter and Lady Mary Cecil are making a tour in Germany, and are expected to return towards the end of next month.

Viscount Palmerston left town on Saturday for Brocket Hall.

THE DUKE OF MALAKOFF.—The *Moniteur* of Thursday announces that Marshal Pelissier is, by an Imperial decree, dated July 22, 1856, named Duke of Malakoff. A law is to be presented to the Legislative Body for a grant of 100,000*l.* a year to accompany this title.

PERSIA AND ENGLAND.—A Constantinople letter, in the *Hamburg News*, says:—"The Persian Ambassador, who is expected here on his way to Paris, will also proceed to London, in order to put an end to the Anglo-Persian differences. He is charged to offer every satisfaction to England, on condition that the English Cabinet will recall Mr. Murray, and replace him by another Ambassador."

The court-martial at Nenagh has disposed of the cases of a few more of the mutinous militiamen, but the proceedings excite no interest.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THAT passage which opens "Cymbeline," and which, for some reason, has been called "obscure" by the commentators who shun dark passages and hold their farthing candles to the sun, is illustrated by the topics and tone of the journalists during this splendid holiday weather—"Our bloods no more [less] obey the heavens than do our courtiers' looks the King's." At this present writing it is evident that our writers, moved by the weather, take dissolving views of passing affairs. An article is a necessity, but its contents "may be what they may." And so, in the absence of great matters, we must put up with such very small ones that—to paraphrase the exquisite description of a voice—"nothing lives 'twixt them and—twaddle." For instance, columns of space that were invaluable a month ago are devoted to solemn discussions whether the libretto of an opera, which has been inordinately puffed all the season but is now done with, is as moral as it ought to be. This tardy morality is entertaining; but what is to be said, with the thermometer at 90 deg.? The question which might have been discussed, however, is a large one, and is by no means so disconnected with the real interests of society as the influence of a few pages of trashy Italian lyrics upon a blasé crowd of fashionable loungers might be considered. As for a long and well-written letter, in which the manager of Her Majesty's Theatre takes credit for philanthropic intentions in bringing a portraiture of an unfortunate woman before her virtuous fellow-creatures, why, we can only say that the letter is—long and well written. But the terrible problem involved in the main question is one which demands a sterner attention than is likely to be given to it for many a day to come.

But, passing to a lighter part of the same discussion, we may as well say while the matter is in hand, and *faute de mieux*, that the interests of art may be served by the adoption, by all our critics, of a bolder and fairer line of dramatic criticism than has of late years been customary. We are glad to see that the leading journal announces its intention to do severe justice in its "court theatrical." The present system, as regards both authors and actors, is especially calculated to prevent that progress which is the life of art. A neatly-executed translation from the French presents, no doubt, a satisfactory drama; an audience goes away pleased, and the critic takes the same tone as the audience, and writes down a "perfect success." Yet a man may execute such a translation who is utterly incapable of ever doing anything original, and who is far inferior in brains to the artist who tries to construct for himself, and who, step by step, may attain a skill equal to that of the Frenchman from whom the first man stole. Yet a French success is usually praised without hesitation or qualification, while the shortcomings of the aspiring original writer are pointed out with discouraging frankness. All enthusiasm is reserved for foreign importations. And as regards actors, our system is even more mischievous, for the literary intellect should be stronger than the histrionic, and should make its way despite neglect. But the fault of the critical system is, that there is no fostering and encouraging the rising artist, and no rebuking or correcting the "star." An actor is all but neglected until he has a hold on the public, and then he may do as he pleases. A favourite buffoon may grimace, substitute his own slang for his author's language, wink at the pit, and more than trench upon decorum, and we shall be told that "Mr. Snobb was inimitable as ever, and displayed his usual mastery over the risible muscles of his audience." But who has a word for the young actor playing up to Snobb, and trying to give character and meaning to his part?—who will tell him that he acted carefully, and endeavoured to produce a dramatic contrast? Who tells an elderly lady to resign the girls of eighteen, and take to the parts that suit her age and looks; or who encourages the young actress who should be training herself to succeed the veteran? No;—the rule is, "Succeed, and you shall be praised;—meantime you shall be let alone." We shall gladly see a fairer and more rational mode of treatment. Leigh Hunt and Hazlitt, in the old days, did capital service in this way; and we recommend their dramatic criticisms as a course of hot-weather readings. They never hesitated to tell even a manager that he played carelessly, or a "star" that he misread a character, or a low comedian that he was intolerably vulgar, or a singer that he sang out of tune, where such charges were true; and the necessity for such charges became rare while a straightforward critic was known to be ready at his post. If a change takes place in our critical system, the hot weather will have done better service to the theatres than it usually renders.

All the world's a stage, but just now there is "relâche" written up everywhere. Even Italian restlessness—daily increasing, however—displays few external symptoms. Mazzini writes to Manin in opposition to any scheme of enfranchisement for the South that shall comprise the King of Sardinia, and has also been personally and daringly active in promoting revolutionary organisation. A premature outbreak on the part of a few youths at Carrara has had a disastrous termination for them, but was the straw that tells the quarter whence blows the wind. Spain is in perfect "order," and those who complain of the decided approbation given by France to the proceedings of O'Donnell are unreasonable, or at all events do not reason with due regard to that sentiment in human nature that leads us to regard with favour the work in which we have participated—or which we have precipitated. O'Donnell is now waiting for a policy, for it appears that, like our own Conservatives (now quarrelling with exceeding earnestness), he is sadly in want of "a line of action." The late Duke of Wellington was credited with a saying to the effect that of all blunders hesitation is the worst—"no man can be falling down while he is running on." The truism may have its value in the present Spanish crisis. From America we hear, first, that Colonel Fremont has a majority in the press, having 188 newspapers, representing a circulation of 474,968 copies on his side while Mr. Buchanan has 172 newspapers, representing 294,793 copies for him. Mr. Fillmore has but 58, with 95,391 copies. Moreover, we are told that the Buchanan party are supported by their antagonists to be in great alarm, for that they are getting up a cry that "British gold" is being used on Fremont's side, and that the English Chancellor of the Exchequer has been sending over we forget how many thousand dollars to the Fremont Club. A journal supporting the Colonel makes very good fun of this alarm, and admits not only that it is all true, but that the whole of our last loan of £5,000,000 has been sent over to help Fremont—a secret treaty having been concluded between the Queen and the Colonel to the effect that, as soon as he is President, slavery is to be abolished, and all the niggers in the South are to be handed over to the Britishers for the cultivation of our West India Colonies.

Nor at home is there much to chronicle. Two persons have died upon the scaffold—a husband for murdering his wife, a wife for killing her husband. The confessions in both cases have appeared, and different feelings will be excited by those documents. Of the propriety of executing the prisoner Dove there will scarcely be two opinions on the part of those whose opinions are alone worth collecting—those who consider calmly and logically the condition of the man, and the exigencies of society. But his letters, written when the simulation of madness had been renounced, and when an ill-trained mind had been

inflamed with a species of easily-acquired theology, and had adopted its phrases, are melancholy and mischievous. They have been given to the world, and our recurrence to them can now do no harm; but we hold such publications to be a mistake on the part of the authorities. A Christian martyr in the Roman arena could not have used more triumphant words, as he advanced upon the sword of the gladiator, than this wretched prisoner employed with the gallows before his window. Why publish such hollow profanity? In regard to the case of the woman who died for slaying her husband, we consider that the circumstances, as detailed in her manifestly truthful dying statement, would have warranted a remission of the extreme penalty. The tale is simple and terrible: she had married a man half her age, and he turned out to be a ferocious brute, who habitually ill-used her. One night he came home very late, disgustingly drunk; and, being dissatisfied with the supper the poor woman was keeping for him, he kicked, slashed, and beat her, using the foulest threats; until, bewildered with pain and anger, she snatched up the hatchet with which she had been preparing his fire, and struck him dead with several blows. For this she has been hanged. If the execution were justifiable, and shows the rule by which Sir G. Grey intends to proceed, let ruffian husbands beware. They have often escaped after far worse deeds than that for which this poor woman has suffered.

Last week we closed our record with a reference to the case of Mr. Charles Mathews. This week we register the death of the remarkable lady who had been his wife for some years, but whose fame was gained under the name of her first husband, Vestris. Two generations of playgoers will hold her name in honour. Apart from all her individual claims to admiration, let it be remembered that Madame Vestris was the first person who placed a lady's or gentleman's apartment upon the English stage.

COUNTRY NEWS.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE HIGHFIELD HOUSE OBSERVATORY, NEAR NOTTINGHAM, FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 12, 1856.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M. 181 feet above sea level.	Thermometer.		Mean Temperature of the Day.	Rain in Inches.	Mean Temperature of Wet Bulb.		Amount of Ozone. (0-10)	Mean amount of Cloud. (0-10)
		Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.			At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.		
Aug. 6	30.071	80.6	49.8	63.4	0.000	54.6	58.6	0	0.6
" 7	29.827	87.7	51.8	67.7	0.953	62.9	63.0	1	4.2
" 8	29.554	81.5	54.5	66.5	0.009	62.7	62.8	1	7.0
" 9	29.606	66.1	56.9	61.8	0.700	61.7	59.5	10	2.93
" 10	29.667	83.5	58.5	70.4	0.003	67.2	65.9	2	3.82
" 11	29.603	86.2	60.0	69.9	0.000	64.3	65.6	3	0.4
" 12	29.739	76.0	57.0	66.4	0.143	63.4	61.7	2½	7.5
Mean	29.724	80.2	55.6	66.6	1.808	63.0	62.4	2.8	4.0

The range of temperature during the week was 37.9°. The weather was fine, except on 7th, when a most violent thunder-storm occurred, lasting from 1 p.m. all afternoon; on 9th, when rain from 9 a.m. till 5 p.m.; and on 12th, when a thunder-storm occurred, lasting from 1 p.m. till 2 p.m.

The direction of the wind was on 6th S.E.; changing at 6 a.m. on 7th to S.W., from 11 a.m. very variable, and from 1 p.m. N.W., changing at 7 p.m. to S.E.; on 8th wind E.N.E., changing to N.W. in afternoon; on 9th S.S.E. till 5 p.m., then N.W.; on 10th S.W., becoming E.S.E. in evening; on 11th S.W., becoming S.S.E. at 10 p.m.; 12th S.W.

The thunder-storm on the 7th was more violent than any since August 1st, 1846: it moved in a N.W. current, and was accompanied with vivid and frequent lightning, heavy rain, and hail. Damage was done by the lightning to Wollaton Church, several trees and houses in this neighbourhood, besides the destruction of some cattle. The storm on the 12th moved in a S.W. current.

THE ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION.—RAISING OF THE FIRST PILLAR.—The interesting ceremony of raising the first pillar of this projected noble erection—which it is hoped and expected will be opened by her Majesty in person, in May, 1857, and will certainly be unique in its character of an Exhibition of the Art-Treasures of the United Kingdom—took place on Wednesday afternoon, in the presence of the executive committee and a number of subscribers to the guarantee fund. The executive committee, with other gentlemen who had been present at the ceremony of depositing the foundation-plate, afterwards assembled in the pavilion formerly occupied by the Cricket Club, where a sumptuous cold collation was provided by Messrs. Young and Co., the contractors for the building.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—The president's dinner, which takes place at the close of the session, was given on Tuesday, and passed off to the satisfaction of all present. The entertainment was given in the Music Hall, Royal Old Wells; and about 250 members, including some thirty or forty ladies, were present. The room was tastefully decorated with flowers and evergreens, and at the lower end a gallery was improvised in the conservatory for ladies, who were admitted to hear the speeches after the dessert was placed. The chair was taken at six o'clock by Dr. Daubeny, who was supported by the Earl of Ellenborough, the Earl Ducie, Sir Roderick Murchison; Mr. Heywood, M.P.; Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P.; Sir W. Hamilton, Professor Walker, Professor Sedgwick, Sir H. C. Rawlinson, Professor Rogers (United States), Sir Alexander Ramsay, Professor Phillips, Mr. T. B. L. Baker, &c. On Wednesday the concluding general meeting of the association was held. From a statement made by Professor Phillips regarding the number of members who have attended the meetings for the last six years, it appears that they were as follows:—

	Persons.	Receipts.		Persons.	Receipts.
1851 .. Ipswich	709	£620	1854 .. Liverpool	1877	£1814
1852 .. Belfast	1108	£985	1855 .. Glasgow	2132	£2021
1853 .. Hull	877	£903	1856 .. Cheltenham	1109	£1110

SWIMMING AT THE NORTHUMBERLAND BATHS, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—On Tuesday evening last Professor Poulton, the great scientific swimmer from London, gave an entertainment at the above establishment, which was crowded to excess. The sports commenced with a grand display of diving, floating, and scientific swimming by Mr. Poulton, who was loudly applauded. After which prizes were given for fast swimming: the first prize was won by Mr. J. Grant; the second, Mr. D. Reid; the third, Mr. J. Browning. The prizes were closely contested, and gave great satisfaction to the spectators.

LAST CLERK OF THE HANAPER.—The office of Clerk of the Hanaper in Ireland has become vacant by the death of Mr. Christopher Fitzsimon, which took place on the 25th ult., in the town of Macerata, in the Roman States. The deceased gentleman, whose name was mixed up with many of the popular movements in Ireland, was son-in-law to the late Mr. Daniel O'Connell, with whom he was intimate in friendship and political action for a long series of years. Mr. Fitzsimon represented the county of Dublin between 1832 and 1840, and at his death was sixty-four years of age.

THE CROPS IN THE MIDLAND COUNTIES.—Harvesting operations commenced last week throughout Worcestershire, Herefordshire, and Gloucestershire; but on Monday and Tuesday reaping became general in all three counties, with a promise of more than an average crop.

DAMAGE BY LIGHTNING.—On Thursday week the tower of Holy Trinity Church, in Stretford New-road, Manchester, was struck by lightning. The fluid fractured one of the pinnacles on the top of the steeple, large pieces of which fell through the roof of the tower in two places, and through the church ceiling into the church below. The whole of the pinnacle was shaken down to the roof of the tower, and several pieces of stone were hurled into the road. One person had a very narrow escape from being struck by one of these fragments. A cab-driver was turning his vehicle round to the cab-stand opposite the church, and his horse and cab had just got clear of the spot when the stone came down with great force, deeply indenting the ground. The pinnacle was broken into many pieces, which were hurled in various directions. About a quarter past twelve o'clock on the same day a violent storm of thunder, lightning, and hail broke over Sheffield. The rain came down in torrents for upwards of an hour, and for some time was accompanied by hailstones as large as ordinary gooseberries. Some scores of panes of glass were broken in the roof of the Midland Railway station. The peals of thunder and flashes of lightning succeeded each other with extreme rapidity, and were very alarming. A poplar-tree, standing in a garden near the Midland Railway station was struck by the lightning, and carried into Carlisle-street, a distance of nearly 100 yards.—On the same day the city of Glasgow was visited by a severe thunder-storm, which continued for about an hour and a half, and which was of a most terrific and alarming character.—Reports from Doune, in Perthshire, from Lanark, and from the West of Scotland, all agree that it exceeded in severity any storm which has occurred for several years.

THE EFFECT OF HEAT ON THE TELEGRAPH.—On Monday forenoon it was found that the wires of the magnetic telegraph between Carlisle and Dumfries would not work properly. An examination of the line was made, when it was discovered that near Gretna, where a portion of the iron tube in which the wires are inclosed is not covered with earth, the great heat had warmed the metal to such a degree as to soften the gutta percha which encased the wires, and these coming in contact with each other the magnetic current was broken. Measures were promptly taken to remedy the evil.—*Dumfries Courier*.

DEATHS FROM THE HEAT OF THE SUN.—Several fatal cases of *coup de soleil* have occurred this summer. On Monday three men engaged on the Woodbridge Railway, in a deep cutting, were seized with what appeared to those engaged with them fits of apoplexy, and assistance was immediately rendered. The men were removed as soon as possible in a cart; but in a short time two of them expired, while the third gradually got better, and is now, we believe, pretty well recovered. He describes the sensation as a heavy giddiness, resembling drunkenness, with great oppression on the brain. The deaths, there is no doubt, arose from sun-strokes.

PROVIDENTIAL PRESERVATION OF LIFE.—In excavating the ruins of one of two buildings in Leith Wynd, Edinburgh, that had fallen down on Thursday last—burying seven or eight persons in the debris, two of whom were taken out dead, and the others seriously injured—an extraordinary instance was exhibited of providential preservation of life amid hopelessly fatal circumstances. Ten hours after the fall of the house opposite had knocked in the gable of a tenement in which a poor family had resided, and had carried down the floors to the bottom, and long after the other inmates had been extricated, a child of four years of age was taken out from the very depth of the ruins, with its head downwards and its limbs distorted, but without having in the least suffered from its long and terrible imprisonment. A search had been made for the child in the hope of finding its body; and when it was taken out alive the emotion of the crowd near the spot was shown in shouts of delight and tears of joy.

EXECUTION OF WILLIAM DOVE.—William Dove was executed on Saturday, at noon, in front of York Castle. The murderer, before his execution, made a full confession of the atrocious crime of which he was convicted; and the only question upon which any controversy can hereafter arise will be, whether Dove, at the time he murdered his wife by successive doses of strychnia, systematically administered, knew right from wrong. When Mr. Barret entered the condemned cell on Thursday Dove placed a letter in his hands, which was dated "York Castle, August 6th." It commenced by expressing the culprit's gratitude to Mr. Barret for the very great exertions he had made, and for the ability he had displayed in his behalf. The letter goes on to state that he (Dove) had administered poison to his wife, and that it never would have been done but for that bad man Harrison (the wizard), of the South Market, Leeds. Subsequently Dove made a more circumstantial statement to Mr. Barret, in which he admitted that the poison he used was strychnia, and related the circumstances under which the fatal dose was given.

EXECUTION AT DORCHESTER.—On Saturday morning last the woman Elizabeth Martha Brown, who was convicted at the last assizes of the wilful murder of her husband, John Anthony Brown, underwent the extreme sentence of the law. The facts of the case were these: The husband, who was only twenty years of age, and his wife, who was forty, had lived together as servants in a family. The husband became a carrier, and left home on the 6th of last July for the purpose of going to Bedminster. He returned home late at night, and soon after the wife called in a neighbour, who found that the unfortunate man was dead, with several cuts about the body. The wife represented that he had been kicked by a horse, and this she afterwards denied. It afterwards transpired that she was jealous of her husband, and a hatchet which was known to be in the house could not be found. Attempts were made to obtain a reprieve of the sentence, but Sir George Grey refused. The arrangements for the execution were made under the direction of Calcraft, and in a few moments after the fatal bolt was drawn the convict ceased to exist. The concourse was not very large.

EXECUTION OF NEVAN, THE MARINE.—On Monday last Nevan, who was convicted last assizes for shooting a sergeant of the Royal Marines, on board her Majesty's ship *Runnymede*, at Saltash, in the Hamoaze, Plymouth, suffered the extreme penalty of the law at Bodmin.

EVACUATION OF THE CRIMEA.

WE resume our Artist's Illustrations of the evacuation of the Crimea by the Allies with two characteristic scenes. The night of the 11th ult. will be long remembered. The elements seemed vexed at the termination of affairs; hot blasts of wind blew up clouds of dust, and lightning and the burning of huts made the scene terrible. Russian officers rushed about, violently gesticulating, and imploring the sentries to let them pass, in order that they might obtain the goods which they had deposited in Balaklava; and it took some time to explain to them that we had not the slightest idea of burning the places, and that the fires that were then taking place were contrary to orders. We were nearly blinded by a sirocco wind, while the reflection from the fire lighted up the scene of desertion and ruin. Maltese boats without owners floated about the harbour, in which also were racing disbanding rafts composed of tubs and planks. The flagstaff on the top of the Genoese Fort was either blown down or struck by the lightning; though it was generally reported that a sailor belonging to the *Algiers* cut it down, either for a trophy, or that he had an objection to seeing the Russian eagle hoisted while he was there.

The heat during the night was very oppressive. When morning dawned the wind had somewhat moderated. Expecting some ceremony upon the occasion of the evacuation, we crossed the harbour, and walking through the town to the main guard, through the kindness of an officer, we learnt the programme of the day's proceedings.

Soon after twelve a detachment of the 50th Regiment started for a small bridge outside the town, where they were to meet the Russian guard. At one o'clock, however, there was no sign of our friends; so we rode up to Kadikoi, where were Cossacks with piled arms, smoking. We spoke to some of the officers, who said they were waiting for some grand personage in the shape of a small Colonel of Gendarmerie. We then returned to the bridge. General Codrington and Staff came up to see the arrangements: they did not wait until the Russians arrived, but returned to the Ordnance Wharf, to receive them there.

About half-past one the people began to grow impatient; presently the cry arose, "They come!" all eyes were directed to the turn of the road—but it was a false alarm. It was the Russian Colonel and a Captain going down to Balaklava to make arrangements for the evacuation: he was dressed in a pale blue uniform with silver epaulets. In about a quarter of an hour we saw the black lances of the Cossacks in the distance. A guard of the 5th was then detached and started to inquire through the medium of Captain Baynes, of the Staff; whereupon the Cossack halted. The Captain politely inquired the reason of their appearance, when the Russian Captain in command stated that they were troops told off to take possession of Balaklava upon the occasion of the evacuation by the English. Our troops seemed perfectly satisfied. A party of twelve Russian foot soldiers then advanced to relieve our guard outside the town. The Cossacks halted during this part of the ceremony; the exchange was soon over, the guard piled arms, and the sentry walked up and down as complacently as if he had never left.

Our guard then fell in with their company, and led the way down to the Ordnance, where the grand ceremony was to take place. The Cossacks followed in high glee, swinging their lances as only a Cossack can; the foot-soldiers followed, and a more dirty or shabby set I never beheld: each carried a canvas bag, I suppose, for bread; and they had that sullen, hungry look which you see in men who have undergone great privations. We saw many a smile upon the countenances of our well-fed and well-clothed soldiers.

We engrave the scene of the Russians entering Balaklava, reserving the remainder of our Artist's communication until next week, when we shall engrave the ceremony.

Meanwhile we engrave a remarkable scene sketched a short time previous to the evacuation—an exceedingly picturesque group at a bazaar at Kadikoi—this being the usual place for disposing of stores. Everything met with the Russian purchaser's satisfaction except the price, at which there was a great deal of bargaining, signs, and a great deal of noise; but the Russian usually walked off triumphantly with the articles purchased at about half the price demanded.

The colours of the goods displayed were bewildering, and would satisfy the most rampant eye for colour. Many a poor fellow has come from the northern forts or from the camp on Mackenzie's heights down to the Bazaar for a day, and would go round the stalls and spend his few kopeks in exceedingly gaudy articles of wearing apparel; he would then sit down to his humble meal of very black bread and a drink of water from the much ill-used well in the Market-place. We were occasionally honoured by the presence of a party of ladies and officers from the interior, who came down in their carriages, which form quite a portable hotel. They would then encamp in the Market-place, making themselves perfectly at home. Our officers all speak in high terms of the hospitality they experienced in their trips to Simpheropol and the interior; and in the fulness of their hearts gave pressing invitations to officers and wives to visit

EVACUATION OF THE CRIMEA.



BAZAAR AT KADIKOI, NEAR BALACLAVA.—SKETCHED BY R. T. LANDELLS.

them in camp. They would be astonished some fine morning to see a cavalcade of carriages approaching with a fair freight to accept the pressing invitation: it was a great "bore," but there was no help for it; then all was hurry and bustle—cleaning out and furnishing huts and tents for their accommodation.

The house partly seen in the background of the sketch with the balcony, is one of the highest in this wooden town, and looked remarkably unsafe and tottering. The store next to that is Thomas Booker's, agent to S. W. Silver and Co.

Kadikoi Bazaar is a place that will be long remembered for the variety

of its inhabitants: the Turkish hamals, who had one street to themselves fitted up in truly oriental fashion, with lounges fitted all round, enjoying their chibouques after the labours of the day; Maltese and Armenian venders of questionable lemonade; Circassians, Russians, English and French,—altogether forming a most motley group.



THE RUSSIANS ENTERING BALACLAVA, TO TAKE POSSESSION.—SKETCHED BY R. T. LANDELLS.



HER MAJESTY IN HER NEW MILITARY COSTUME. AT THE CAMP. ALDERSHOTT.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE QUEEN AT ALDERSHOTT.

THE visit of her Majesty to the Camp at Aldershot will be long remembered by those who were fortunate enough to be present on the occasion. The gallant fellows who had so nobly maintained the honour of their Queen and country seemed to consider the attention of their Royal Mistress as a compensation for the dangers they had braved and surmounted. Nothing could exceed the enthusiasm with which they received the Queen, and the shout which came simultaneously from 20,000 men must have awakened the most pleasurable feelings in the Royal breast. Her Majesty rode at the head of a brilliant Staff; and, out of compliment to her brave defenders, appeared in a military uniform, as represented in our Engraving. The habit was of the finest scarlet cloth; the ornaments on the collar beautifully embroidered in gold and silver, the device the same as a Field Marshal's. Across the left shoulder the blue ribbon of the Garter; a brilliant star upon the left breast; and a crimson and gold net sash, terminated with gold bullion tassels. The hat was of a light black felt, with a round crown, and of graceful design, having a general officer's plume of white and red feathers, and a cord of crimson and gold thrice round the crown, ending with two handsome gold and crimson bullion tassels.

We gave at the time a full description of the review—an event not likely to be exceeded in interest for a long time to come.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE *Sandfly* gun-boat was taken into No. 4 dry dock at Sheerness on Monday, to have a condenser fitted, to complete which will occupy fourteen days. She is ordered for immediate active service. The gun-boats *Plover*, *Spanker*, and *Peller* are being fitted in the lower basin at Sheerness for immediate active service. The *Magnet* gun-boat is making good defects, and preparing for immediate active service.

His Sardinian Majesty's corvette *Aquila*, 16 guns, arrived at Spithead on Monday night, from Genoa, on a voyage of instruction, having on board eleven officers of the Staff, and fifty-two midshipmen from the Royal Sardinian Naval Academy. On Tuesday morning she saluted the national flag and the Port Admiral, also the Sardinian Consul, Chevalier Pappalardo, who afterwards presented the Captain and Staff to the naval and military authorities at Portsmouth.

The grand staircase of the Army and Navy Club is about to be enriched by the erection of a memorial window, in commemoration of officers who have fallen in different engagements. The window, which will be in the Venetian-Italian style, will be composed of brilliant cut glass. On the window will be medallions exhibiting the names and dates of the battles, and the arms of the club. The architraves will be of Sienna marble, with panels of black marble, on which will be inscribed, in letters of gold, the names of the officers commemorated.

A LARGE party of Crimean invalids, recently arrived from the East, numbering ten non-commissioned officers and forty privates belonging to various regiments, left St. Mary's Casemate Barracks, Chatham, on Wednesday morning, and proceeded to Fort Pitt Hospital, for the purpose of being medically inspected by J. R. Taylor, Esq., C.B., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, when those men who were considered unfit for further service were ordered to be examined by a Chelsea board, to receive their discharge.

THE troops belonging to the Royal Sappers and Miners have commenced making preparations for the grand siege operations which are shortly about to take place at Chatham.

AN interesting ceremony took place on Wednesday morning at the Marine Barracks, Chatham, that of the distribution of the cross of the Legion of Honour, which has been presented to Major G. B. Rodney, and Captain de Blythe, Royal Marines, by the Emperor of the French, for the distinguished part played by those officers during the late war. The above officers are the only persons belonging to this division of Royal Marines who have been presented with the French honour.

WEDNESDAY last having been appointed for his Grace the Commander-in-Chief to inspect and review the Royal Artillery at Woolwich, active preparations and a part rehearsal of the day's movements were entered into as early as five o'clock on Tuesday morning. His Royal Highness arrived at Woolwich about two o'clock, and after a hurried luncheon proceeded to the Common. The field batteries, which were drawn up in the rear of the line, in four divisions, were very minutely inspected by his Royal Highness, after which they broke into open columns right in front, and marched past in slow and quick time. They then went through a number of movements which were closed by a general salute. At half-past four p.m. the Royal Horse Artillery were drawn up for his Royal Highness's inspection, which having been done, they were marched past in slow and quick time, and afterwards at a gallop; re-formed line, came into action, retired, and again commenced to fire with great rapidity in all directions until six o'clock, when they marched past and proceeded home to quarters. His Royal Highness and the whole of his attendants then proceeded to the mess-room, where, at half-past seven o'clock, about 150 guests sat down to dinner, which was prepared in the most *recherché* style.

THE DINNER TO THE GUARDS ON THEIR RETURN FROM THE CRIMEA.—We perceive by our advertising columns that the dinner which has been for some time announced as about to be given to the "medal men" of the Guards on their return from the Crimea is to take place at the Royal Surrey Gardens, on Monday, the 25th inst. A brigade order has been issued to this effect, and the manner in which the invitation has been accepted shows that both non-commissioned officers and men are most grateful for this public recognition of their services. It is very satisfactory to find that the efforts which are being made by the committee to give weight and importance to the event have been warmly responded to by the public. The subscriptions already amount to a considerable sum, and, as it appears that any balance which may remain after the payment of expenses is to be devoted to a charitable purpose connected with the Army, it may be confidently expected that the list of donors will soon be increased to an extent commensurate with so interesting and laudable an object.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories*: The Rev. R. Powell, to South Stoke, near Arundel; Rev. G. P. McDouall to Newton-Keith, Northumberland; Hon. and Rev. E. D. Bligh to Rothfield, near Tunbridge Wells; Rev. J. H. Thomas to Millbrook, near Amptill, Bedfordshire. *Vicarage*: The Rev. R. Walker to Wymeswood, near Loughborough. *Incumbencies*: The Rev. R. Parsons to Pendleton, in the diocese of Manchester; Rev. W. English to Buerley-hill, near Dudley; Rev. T. Bromley to St. Mary's Chapel, Leamington; Rev. H. E. Lowry to Brompton Chapel, Kensington.

DR. CHARLES BARING, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, and Dr. H. J. C. Harper, Bishop of Christchurch, New Zealand, were consecrated last Sunday morning in the private chapel of Lambeth Palace. The Archbishop of Canterbury officiated, and was assisted by the Bishops of Winchester, Chichester, and Oxford. The new Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol will be formally installed in Bristol Cathedral on an early day next week. The bishopric is worth 4000*l.* a year, and was held by the late prelate (Dr. Monk) in connection with a canonry in Westminster Abbey.

THE CASE OF ARCHBISHOP DENISON.—The Court constituted to try the charge preferred against the Ven. Archdeacon Denison, for preaching and publishing doctrines touching the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, wholly irreconcilable with the Thirty-nine Articles, sat on Tuesday last, in the Guildhall of the city of Bath, by adjournment from the 28th ult., for the purpose of delivering its decision on the issues raised before it. The time fixed for opening the proceedings was half-past one o'clock, long before which hour the hall, the accommodation afforded by which is very limited, was crowded in every part. A large proportion of the spectators consisted of clergymen, who naturally took the liveliest interest in the expected decision. Archdeacon Denison was accompanied to the Court by the Right Hon. Mr. Henley, M.P. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Right Hon. S. Lushington, the Very Rev. the Dean of Wells, the Rev. Dr. Hartley (Margaret Professor of Divinity, Oxford), Dr. Travers Twiss (Vicar-General), the Rev. John Thomas (Chaplain to the Archbishop), Mr. F. H. Dyke (Registrar), and Mr. Felix Knyvett (Secretary and Apparitor-General to his Grace), having taken their seats, Dr. Lushington pronounced the decision of the Court; the substance of which was that the Ven. Archdeacon is found guilty of having taught doctrines directly contrary and repugnant to the 28th and 29th Articles; that he is allowed time to revoke his error until Wednesday, the 1st of October next; when, if no such revocation is required by the statute of Elizabeth shall be made and delivered by that time into the Registry of Bath and Wells, the Archbishop of Canterbury will pronounce sentence on Tuesday, the 21st day of October.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.—The project of encircling Rastadt with a vast entrenched camp has been affirmatively settled by the Diet at Frankfurt. This Government does not object to the principle; but her strategists and engineers do not agree, it is said, with the Frankfurt military committee as to the mode of execution. The object of the plan is to secure a vast place of arms for an army of at least 80,000 men, intended to cover the approaches to southern Germany, as well as those to Frankfurt from Kehl, and likewise to give her right hand to the detachments or corps at Gensersheim and Mayence, which detachments would be connected with those at Coblenz, and then again with the garrisons of Cologne and Düsseldorf.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Now that the nine days of racing in Sussex are ended, the season begins to "slant its autumnal slope," and the Cesarewitch and Cambridge Handicaps, with their respective entries of 137 and 148, loom ominously in the distance. Yarmouth, Heaton Norris, and Tenbury will all attract race-lovers to the side of the cords on Monday, but the genuine racing interest of the week will centre on York. This meeting may be virtually said to commence at three o'clock on Tuesday, when Mr. Tattersall sells the blood-yearlings at the Rawcliffe Paddock farm. They consist, this year, of 16 colts and 16 fillies; of which 4 are by Connaught Ranger, 8 by Slane, 9 by Chanticleer, and 11 by the Flying Dutchman. The pedigrees of Brother to Schiedam and a half-brother to Sweetmeat read best on paper, but, bar Ellington and Fly-by-Night, the running of the young Dutchmen has not been good this year. Thirteen other blood-yearlings are to be sold in the course of the afternoon, and thirteen of Sir Tatton Sykes's Fernhill yearling colts will be put up in the course of the week. On Wednesday the Rawcliffe shareholders meet to discuss the propriety of raising their capital beyond its present £25,000, and having the company registered under the Limited Liability Act. We conclude they will look out for Rifleman, as they had hired Newminster from Mr. Lumley for the 1857 season, conditionally upon Mr. L. selling him if he had a chance, and the Russians (who have Coronation, Wanota, Jereed, Van Tromp, General Chasse, and a host of our other good sires in their hands) have now borne him off for 2500 guineas, or about twice the amount originally paid for him to Mr. Nichol. Mr. Daykins has also sold Burgundy, to go to Russia, for 1000 guineas, being, if report speaks truly, nearly five times as much as he gave for him to Mr. Whalley. He is an admirable lengthy, short-legged, sire for hunters, and won the first prize at Malton last year, against Galor and several others. Mr. Tattersall, on behalf of the foreigners, is also reported to have made an offer of 3000 guineas for Rataplan, which is considerably beyond the price he fetched in the spring. Newminster will be no small loss to the English stud, as his foals are remarkably fine, and he is a splendid combination of the blood of Beeswing (who has no son but Old Port left in England) and Touchstone.

We learn from an interesting account in "The Post and the Paddock" of Sir Charles Knightley's hunting prowess on his favourite, Benvolio and Sir Mariner, and that Benvolio's own sister, Boadicea, who was hardly up to Sir Charles's weight, but carried Lord Spencer's huntsman admirably for four seasons, foaled Banter, who was in her turn the dam of Touchstone and Launcelot, and the granddam of Satirist, all winners of the St. Leger. England is thus indebted for her finest racing blood to the Pycheley country.

Among the principal York events of Wednesday is the Convivial Stakes, which Blink Bonny (2 lb. ex.) ought to win, albeit Saunterer (2 lb. ex.), Fugitive (3 lb.), and the dark Lady Hawthorn and Hunting Horn, each with the same allowance, are among the seventy-three. Manganeze (4 lb. ex.) has nothing of note against her over the one mile and a quarter Oaks, and Rogerthorpe ought to manage Middleton, Polmoode, and Melissa, cleverly for the Biennial. Thursday has a strong list, including the Biennial, in which one of Scott's dark Derby two-year-olds, Zuyder Zee or Lord of the Hills, Wardenmarke, and Saunterer, will be among the starters, and two other two-year-old races; while Warlock and Yellow Jack (the great "second-best" horse of the year) are at present strongly fancied for the Ebor Handicap. The Colt Sapling Stakes, on Friday, will probably introduce us to Lord Zetland's dark Derby two-year-old Sharpshooter, but we do not hear that his Lordship's regular jockey will ride for the stable. A Yorkshire meeting seems quite strange without Job Marson in "the red spots," after seeing him wear them so successfully for nearly nine seasons. Fly-by-Night's leg will, we believe, hardly admit of his showing again for some time; and, as the 7 lb. extra is certain to keep Ellington at home, we expect to see Fazzoletto win the Great Yorkshire on Friday, and Lord Zetland occupy the same second place with Zeta that he has held in 1854-55 with Ivan and Fandango. The field is wretchedly weak, as Kalipyge and Rogerthorpe will not improbably be kept for their Doncaster engagements, if Fazzoletto goes for this; and out of the remaining 174 we doubt whether more than Victoria, Tyre, Bonnie Scotland, Omer Pacha, one of Lord Glasgow's, Aleppo, Stork, and King of the Gipsies, will be found at the post. Blink Bonny will spoil the Gimcrack Stakes, and Schiedam (5 lb. allowed) will have a field selected from 49 of the friends of his Rawcliffe foalhood to contend against.

The Libel has been shipped to Prussia, and Pitsford to Australia; and the principal racing events of the week have been the defeat of Pretty Boy, who only received 2 lb. from the six-year-old Brother to Grey Tommy at Reading; and the successful reappearance of Nettle (Palmer's well-known mare), after fifteen months of nursing, at Wolverhampton. With regard to the Great Guildford trial, we may mention that no man on the turf pays more honourably, or runs horses straighter, than Mr. Mather. Bartholomew is said to be hardly out of danger. When a child he was, we are told, trampled on by a cow as he crossed a meadow with his mother, and these head wounds are said to have softened again. The remainder of the sporting news of the week may be comprehended in the simple statement that, while pheasants and partridges are "legion," the grouse-moors are as barren this year as the apple-orchards; that a Lincolnshire greyhound has had a litter of fifteen, all black; that a committee of five foxhunters will in future sit *in banco* at Boodle's to decide special cases in hunting law; and that a salmon has been caught weighing 50 lb., and measuring 60 inches by 30. Naturalists may also take note of the fact, that a Corby Castle cat lately toiled home bearing two weasels with young in her mouth. The combat must have been one of no ordinary ferocity and interest, and gamekeepers tell us that they never "heard the likes."

Great cricket scores seem all the fashion, and Caffyn's "104" at Luton, which brought the United All England total to 358, has been in a measure eclipsed by John Lillywhite's "138" at Brighton, in the match between Kent and Sussex last week. Neither of their stumps were reached; but Caffyn's score, it must be remembered, was made in the teeth of twenty-two! On Monday the Marylebone Cricket Club and Ground play Sussex, at Brighton; while Kent and Surrey meet on Monday and Tuesday at Tunbridge Wells, where the former will have to work hard to retrieve the tremendous beating which was given them by Sussex. The United All England Eleven are engaged at Brighton on Monday, and do not move out of the county that week, as their *venue* on Thursday is at Hailsham, against twenty gentlemen of Sussex, for the benefit of George Picknell. On Monday the All England play at Stoke; and on Thursday their long-expected match against eleven picked men of Nottinghamshire begins at Newark-on-Trent, with the band of the Sherwood Rangers, and sundry other pleasant accessories.

The Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron is once more afloat in the *Zara*, after taking the land for the Goodwood week; and the season is at its very height, no less than thirteen regattas being down for next week. Moulsey Regatta and the Royal Victoria Yacht Club Sailing Match (prize £50) are fixed for Monday; the Royal Thames National Regatta for Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday; the Royal Victoria Yacht Club Schooner Match for Tuesday; the Royal Wear Yacht Club Regatta for Wednesday; and the Royal Victoria Yacht Club Sailing Match, the Mersey Regatta, and the Bedford Ouse Regatta for Thursday. Besides these the Royal Northern Yacht Club Regatta and the Talken Tarn Amateur Regatta and Wrestling stand for Thursday and Friday; the Royal Victoria Yacht Club Boat Races for Friday; and the Birkenhead Model Yacht Club Sailing Match winds up the whole on Saturday.

WOLVERHAMPTON RACES.—MONDAY.

Trial Stakes.—St. Dunstan, 1. Elfrida, 2.
Produce Stakes.—Elastic John, 1. Lawn, 2.
Wolverhampton Stakes.—Goldhill, 1. Sandboy, 2.
Committee Stakes.—Cutty Quean, 1. The Abbot, 2.
Ladies' Purse.—Panmure, 1.

TUESDAY.

Patshull Handicap.—Bandalore, 1. Gaudy, 2.
Chillington Stakes.—Oakball, 1. Equity, 2.
Cleveland Cup.—Aladdin, 1. Goldhill, 2.
Free Handicap of 5 sows.—Nettle, 1. Plausible, 2.
Borough Members' Plate.—Miss Hatch, 1. Indian Queen, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Foal Stakes.—The Unexpected, 1. Dolly Varden, 2.
Wrottesley Stakes.—Leamington, 1. Harrie, 2.

Innkeepers' Plate.—Indian Queen, 1. Betsy R, 2.
Holyoake Handicap.—Type, 1. Goldhill, 2.
Stewards' Plate.—The Unexpected, 1. Head-and-Tails, 2.
Theatre Stakes.—Plausible, 1. Dolly Varden, 2.

LEWES RACES.—MONDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Rip van Winkle, 1. Aleyone, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sows each, 50 added.—Zaidee, 1. Strawberry, 2.
Lewes Handicap.—Pretty Boy, 1. Mary, 2.
Selling Stakes.—Persia, 1. Prosperity, 2.
Southdown Welter Cup.—The Bruiser, 1. Topsy, 2.

TUESDAY.

Sussex County Cup.—Pantomime walked over.
Handicap Plate.—Pantomime, 1. Golden Slipper, 2.
Selling Stakes.—Clara, 1. Prosperity, 2.
Her Majesty's Plate.—Buckingham, 1. Middleton, 2.
Innkeepers' Plate.—Martinet, 1. Aleyone, 2.

READING RACES.—TUESDAY.

Easthampstead Park Stakes.—Noisette, 1. Moonshine, 2.
Abbey Stakes.—Gemma di Vergy, 1. Black Tommy, 2.
Berkshire Stakes Handicap.—Brother to Grey Tommy, 1. Pretty Boy, 2.
Ladies' Plate.—Ida, 1. Profile, 2.
Nursery Plate Handicap.—Worcester, 1. Coxwell, 2.
Borough Plate.—Sorceress, 1. Miss Nightingale, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Caversham Stakes.—Hartley Buck, 1. Octavia, 2.
Forbury Stakes.—Profile, 1. Ninette, 2.
Whitley Stakes Handicap.—Alembic, 1. Sandboy, 2.
Reading Stakes.—Gemma di Vergy, 1. Zaidce, 2.
Stand Plate Handicap.—Madame Cliequot, 1. Olympus, 2.
Selling Stakes.—Fashion, 1. Wild Strawberry, 2.

LUDLOW RACES.—THURSDAY.

Oakley-park Stakes.—Oakball, 1. Whalebone's dam filly, 2.
Powlett Stakes.—Blossom, 1. Betsy B, 2.
Ludlow Handicap.—Whalebone, 1. St. Clair, 2.
Corporation Plate.—Inder, 1. Michaelmas Maid, 2.

TATTERSALL'S.—THURSDAY EVENING.

EBOR HANDICAP.—9 to 2 agst Coroner (taken).
ST. LEON.—5 to 3 agst Ellington (offered); 3 to 1 agst Fazzoletto (taken).
DERBY.—15 to 1 agst Blink Bonny (taken).

ROYAL THAMES NATIONAL REGATTA.—This metropolitan aquatic gathering will be the great feature of the ensuing week in the sporting world; and, under the patronage of her most gracious Majesty, the Emperor of the French, the King of the Belgians, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duchess of Gloucester; as well as the principal noblemen of the country, bids fair to become the national undertaking it has assumed to be by its title. Two bumper days' sport on Tuesday and Wednesday next, the 19th and 20th, when some twenty races (many in heats) are to be contested, at once evince the popularity and importance of the entries, which include the best men in the kingdom. Among the crews will be found the famous Claspers and Elswick men, and all our London cracks. Crews also from Margate, Brighton, Chester, Manchester, Newcastle, and London are entered for the Watermen's prizes, amounting in value to nearly 400*l.* For the Grand Challenge Cup there are this year three entries, and all the other races for gentlemen are well filled; not less than sixty-five pieces of plate are to be rowed for by amateurs. The Sheriffs will attend at Putney on Wednesday to view the racing, and afterwards dine at Cremorne Gardens with the committee and a large body of gentlemen interested in river aquatic. Here also the prizes will be given away as before by the Sheriffs. The plate may be seen at Benson's, the manufacturers, on Ludgate-hill; the coat and badge, the prize of the apprentices, at Messrs. Carr's, the makers, Liverpool-street, Bishopsgate-street. A steamer will be kindly placed at the disposal of the committee by the Iron Steam-boat Company, for the accommodation of the subscribers and their friends.

AN English jockey, who was engaged to ride several horses at the races of St. Malcent, in France, resolved to lighten himself by abstaining three days from solid food; he felt unwell last Saturday and took some medicine, which, in his enfeebled state, had too strong an effect upon him, and on Sunday morning he was found dead in his bed.

KING LEOPOLD AND LADY STRATFORD.—In visiting a convent of the Sisters of Notre Dame, a few days since, King Leopold recognised Lady Stratford, who is now one of the members of that community. In 1831, a few days after the Congress had named Leopold of Saxe-Coburg as the elect of the Belgian nation, Lady Stratford was presiding at the Prince's table at the very moment of the arrival of the courier who brought him the offer of the crown. *Eclaircur of Namur.*

THE EARL OF TYRCONNELL.—Lord Talbot de Malahide, who is about to obtain an English peerage, has chosen the title of Tyrconnell in virtue of his relation as heir general to Richard Talbot, created by James II. Earl, and afterwards Duke, of Tyrconnell, who died in the service of that monarch while holding the post of Chief Governor of Ireland, and whose only sister married Richard Talbot, Auditor-General of Ireland before the Revolution, from whom the present peer is fourth in direct descent. Since the Revolution of 1688 the Earldom of Tyrconnell was conferred on the Carpenter family in 1761, but became extinct in the person of the fourth Earl in January, 1853.

CONVERSAZIONE OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—On Saturday evening last the British Association held a brilliant conversazione at the College, Cheltenham. The building, which is exceedingly spacious and well adapted for such a purpose, was handsomely lit up, and furnished with a number of valuable paintings and objects of scientific interest lent for the occasion. The company included the whole of the distinguished members and visitors of the association, as well as the élite of Cheltenham and its neighbourhood. Some fine pictures of the Crystal Palace were exhibited, as well as a collection of stereoscopic and microscopic objects; and an interesting selection of geological specimens. Mr. Mayall, the photographer, contributed a series of superb photographic portraits of the leading statesmen of the day, some highly-finished copies of the portraits of Sir Fenwick Williams, General Windham, Sir Colin Campbell, and other distinguished officers, lately photographed by Mr. Mayall for the Queen's private collection.

A ROYAL SHIPWRECK.—Prince Oscar of Sweden encountered a sort of shipwreck on the 2nd instant, on his way from Kiel to visit the King of Denmark, on board the Danish Government packet *Slesvig*. The vessel struck on a sunken rock close off Korsor. Fortunately the weather was fine and the sea was smooth, so that the Prince and other passengers were taken off and safely landed by shore-boats; but not, it appears, without considerable difficulty and some danger. The vessel, which was running at full speed, was sticking fast when the last accounts left, and it is apprehended that she cannot be got off. The *Slesvig* is, or was, a capital steam-boat, and had an excellent commander and a steady pilot on board. On her return she was to have carried the King of Denmark to Bornholm.

ROME AND THE SABBATH.—The *Giornale di Roma* of the 2nd publishes a notification respecting the observance of the Sabbath and other holidays. On such days the only shops that are henceforth allowed to be open until ten a.m. are those of grocers. Any grocer selling his goods after that hour, even with closed doors, is liable to fine and imprisonment.

GUTTA-PERCHA MANUFACTURES.—At the late Chester Assizes four actions were brought by the trustees of the gutta-percha patents for infringements of those patents by the manufacture of articles of gutta-percha; when verdicts were returned for the plaintiffs in each case, and certificates as to the validity of the patents were granted by Mr. Justice Williams.

A DISTRESSING ACCIDENT took place on Saturday last in Brodick-bay, Arran, and is recorded by the *Glasgow Mail*. Four young men, named respectively Donald McKinnon and Adam McKinnon (brothers, belonging to Arran), Colin McKinnon, and James Birrell, connected with Glasgow, launched a boat about five o'clock p.m., for the purpose of having a sail in the bay. They remained out nearly an hour, and were returning, when, about 150 yards from the shore, one of those who were pulling missed his stroke, which brought the boat broadside on to the waves, swamping it, and immersing the four young men in the water. Donald McKinnon, being a good swimmer, reached the shore. McKinnon clung to the boat; Birrell seems to have sunk at once. After several unsuccessful attempts to reach Adam McKinnon with a rope, and when all hope of his reaching the shore was gone, his brother, though very much exhausted, stripped, and, getting the rope tied round his body, dashed into the surf. After struggling with the waves for some time, he reached his brother, and both were drawn ashore. By this time McKinnon had been washed off the keel of the boat, and had sunk lifeless in the water. The McKinnons have both recovered, and are able to walk about.

The Piedmontese Minister of War has decided that the men belonging to the Sardinian army who have had but one twelvemonth's service in the East are to be considered as having served but in one campaign, but that a longer service is to count for two campaigns.

The heat of the weather during the last month had a material influence on the receipts of the theatres and other places of public amusement in Paris. This amount shows a decrease of 371,945*fr.* as compared with the month of June, and of 714,285*fr.* as compared with May.

The subscription for the first joint-stock bank in Hamburg has been closed. The sum wanted was 30,000,000*fr.*, and 1,200,000,000 have been subscribed.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

AN admirable actress, a charming singer, and the perfection of a stage-manager, has just been removed from among us. Miss Bartolozzi—better known as Madame Vestris, and still more recently as Mrs. Mathews—died on Friday, the 8th inst., at Fulham; not far from the house in which died some sixteen years ago that soul of merriment, our old friend—everybody's friend—Theodore Hook.

The hand of death had been on Vestris for the last two years. Cancer, it is said, was the immediate cause of her death. Lady Mary Wortley Montagu—not unlike Madame in many respects—died also from cancer. The year in which Vestris was born was long as much a matter of dispute as the city in which Homer was born, or the particular day of the year in which Shakspeare was born. More bets have been lost and won on the subject of Madame's age than on any other *past* event of the last sixty years. Jones was always betting Smith that Vestris was such and such an age, and Smith was betting against Jones for a very different period; then Jones, after dinner, was "confident"—"decidedly confident"—"knew most unmistakably"—"was never more in the right"—and other equally strong assertions, none of which had any kind of effect whatever in convincing Smith. Then our weekly contemporaries were confidently appealed to, and oracular answers were as confidently given that Madame was fifty-four or forty-six, and that she was born in this parish or that parish, and christened, as the register would be found to record—"charge for examining said register—only one shilling."

It is told of Mr. Charles Mathews, that, when he was complimented on the still youthful appearance of his mother, he replied, "Yes—indeed—still young—very young—why, I'm fifty-three—she, at least, must be fifty-four." Now what was really Madame Vestris's age—and who *was* Madame Vestris?

Madame Vestris was born in Dean-street, Soho, London, on the 2nd March, 1796. We are confidently informed that our facts are right, and feel that we have both Jones and Smith and our weekly contemporaries with us in what we state. She was the granddaughter (not the daughter) of Francesco Bartolozzi, a foreigner, as his name implies—a most admirable engraver—witness his "Clyte," after Caracci (what delicious touches are in that engraving!), and the only engraver ever admitted (think of this, Mr. Mezzotinto Cousins) to the full honours of the Royal Academy of Arts. Francesco's son, Madame's father, was also an engraver; but he had no genius, and he worked no miracles on copper. Francesco died at Lisbon, it is said, 1813. There is a doubt about the year—we ourselves suspect 1814; and his son, the father of Madame, died in London on the 25th of August, 1821, aged sixty-four. We have done, therefore, with the Bartolozzis.

Now, in whatever year Madame was born, or whatever the baptismal register of St. Ann's, Soho, may say, there is this one fact related in print in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of the year 1813, that Miss Bartolozzi was married to the celebrated Vestris in the Church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields on the 28th January, 1813. The future inimitable actress, singer, and stage-manager, was then in her seventeenth year—she was really sixteen last birthday, or, as some assert, only fifteen.

Vestris died, we are told, in June, 1823. She had been ten years married; and, after a widowhood of fifteen years, Madame took to husband, at Kensington Church, the inimitable Charles Mathews, whose skill in his profession is one of those rare contradictions to a general rule that a clever father has seldom, if at all, a clever son. The precise day of their marriage was Wednesday, the 18th of July, 1838. The clergyman made money at the time by the number of certificates which still doubting and very stupid and impertinent persons went to Kensington to pay for.

And now we are reminded of a story which falls within our own immediate experience. A friend was busily employed in examining the early register of the Church of St. Clement Danes in London. He had paid liberally for what he had extracted, and was on the point of placing a farewell five-shilling piece in the hands of the intelligent clerk. "But, Sir," said the clerk, "why not carry your researches a little nearer to our own time? We have some curious entries; this has always been a celebrated parish. So-and-so was born here (naming him), and So-and-so, naming a celebrated beauty not many years dead, was married in our church." The clerk's observations recalled to recollection that this was one of the many London churches in which Madame Vestris was said to have been baptised. "Yes, no doubt," was our reply. "Oh, just look for Miss Bartolozzi's—Madame Vestris's—baptism." The shrewd look of surprise which followed our observation we shall never forget—nor, indeed, the clerk's answer. "You needn't look, Sir; she wasn't baptised here—but don't say nuffin about it. We get heaps of shillings from curious people who come to inquire, and go away with nuffin for their shilling."

Yes, Madame Vestris is no more. She has joined Nell Gwyn and Mrs. Bracegirdle, Mrs. Oldfield and Mrs. Billington. Under Vestris the little Olympic was the very perfection of stage enjoyment.

Artists are delighted with the progress which is being made with the Exhibition of Art-Treasures at Manchester in 1857. The first iron plate or column of the building was laid on Wednesday last. Promises solicited and unsolicited are increasing daily, and the success of the undertaking is not to be doubted. With the building itself architects and ornamentation gentlemen express dissatisfaction. They would have had the Manchester men ruin their factories and families by the expensive character of the building they would have had erected. But why should a temporary building have every permanent characteristic? Why should every paper bandbox become a solid leather portmanteau? Why should every sweet kernel have—what it has not—a particularly beautiful shell? The building at Manchester is not erected for the sake of showing any particular grace or elaboration of architecture. It was not designed to put a handsome percentage into the pockets of greedy architects and ornamental German decorators. No half-dozen people would visit Manchester or Madrid solely for the sake of any temporary palace which an English architect could design, or any half-dozen Germans decorate. But millions will visit Manchester for the Art-Treasures themselves—for the oyster or kernel, not for the shell. What the building was designed to do it will in every respect accomplish.

A SCULPTOR'S DEATH.—Pierre Freecia, a Piedmontese sculptor, who had acquired great celebrity by his *Psyche*, and by his model of the monument of Christopher Columbus, has just expired at Florence. About a year ago he was attacked with mental alienation, and was placed in a lunatic asylum, and there he died.

ABOLITION OF THE OFFICE OF CURSOR BARON.—The office of Cursor Baron of the Exchequer is abolished by an Act of the late Session, and in future the Chief Baron, any Baron of the Coff, "or any other officer of the court," will have to perform the duties of the same.

SALARIED PRESIDENT OF EDUCATION.—By an Act of last Session, her Majesty can appoint a Vice-President of Council on Education at a salary not exceeding 2000*l.* a year.

CITY OF LONDON REGISTRATION.—Mr. T. Y. McChristie, the revising barrister, has appointed Monday, the 22nd of September, on which to commence his revision of the lists of voters for members to serve in Parliament for the city of London.

MUSIC.

THE very great success of the "Farewell nights," at HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, last week, has induced the lessee to announce three "last farewell nights," during the present week. These farewell performances have consisted entirely of the operas in which Mlle. Piccolomini appears, "La Traviata," "La Figlia del Reggimento," and "Don Pasquale." The theatre has been crowded to the doors every night, and the young and charming prima donna has been received with undiminished enthusiasm.

ROBERT SCHUMANN, the author of "Paradise and the Peri," died a few days ago, at Bonn, in the lunatic asylum of which he had been for several years an inmate.

Mlle. LUCILE GRAHN, the celebrated dancer, was lately married to Herr Young, a singer at the Royal Theatre of Munich. Mlle. Grahn was a great favourite here, and had a part in the famous *pas de quatre* at Her Majesty's Theatre, in 1815, along with Tagliioni, Carlotta Grisi, and Corito.

THE NEW BIRMINGHAM MUSIC-HALL.—The growing taste for music in Birmingham and its densely-populated district has led to the erection of a new Music-hall in that town; a large building in the Middle Pointed style of architecture. The Hall is 117 feet long, and capable of accommodating 2000 persons. On the sides and at one end are two tiers of galleries, with refreshment and retiring rooms under them; and at the other end rises the orchestra, for 300 performers, with the organ, in an appropriate case. From accounts in the local papers it appears that on Thursday, the 31st ult., an invitation concert was given, for the purpose of testing the acoustic qualities of the building, which are reported to be very satisfactory. The whole of the interior is highly finished and decorated, under the direction of the architect, Mr. Cranston, of Birmingham. An inauguration festival—for which Madame Clara Novello, Miss Dolby, Mr. and Madame Weiss, Mr. Sims Reeves, and other eminent performers are engaged—takes place on the 3rd and 4th of September next, under the distinguished patronage of noblemen and gentlemen of the midland counties. The organ for this Hall—which has just been completed by Messrs. Gray and Davison, the eminent organ-builders—possesses many novel features, enhancing considerably the musical effects produced from organs of similar calibre. This has been accomplished by supplying the various stops with different pressures of wind, of which there are no less than four to the great organ. As the resistance to the finger would naturally be so great as to make it impossible for the performer to play on an instrument so constructed, the pneumatic action has been applied to the great organ and manual coupling stops, making the touch, when the whole power of the instrument is employed, as light as that of a pianoforte, and enabling the skilful organist to play music which would be impossible on the ordinarily constructed instrument. The organ has three full manuals from C to A, and pedals from C to F. The swell goes throughout. There are four pedals for combining the stops of the great organ and three to the swell, which are also on the pneumatic principle. A tremulant acts on the stops of the swell organ by which great expression can be given. On Friday and Saturday last performances were given on this organ, in the exhibition-room of Messrs. Gray and Davison's manufactory, previous to its removal to Birmingham, by two of our most eminent organists, Mr. Henry Smart and Mr. W. T. Best, who played selections of the finest and most classical organ music. The room was crowded with amateurs, who were delighted with the grandeur and beauty of the instrument, and the masterly manner in which all its powers were displayed by the performers.

OPERA RECITALS.—Under this title a new style of musical entertainment is about to be inaugurated in the provinces by Messrs. Cramer and Beale, who have put forth an advertisement announcing their intention to give a series of entire operas in the concert-room, in order that those whose peculiar scruples prevent their attending theatrical representations may have an opportunity of hearing the dramatic compositions of the most eminent musicians, aided by a full band and chorus, but without the adjunct of scenic effects. It has long been objected that the music performed at public concerts is of too miscellaneous a character, and wanting in that very element which, above all others, conduces to a successful result—viz., a concentration of interest. The deficiency thus felt the "Opera Recitals" are designed to supply; and the audience, instead of being entertained with an incongruous collection of pieces gathered together from a variety of sources, and having no connecting link to render them attractive or instructive, will be enabled to enjoy some of the great works of the most distinguished masters in the same continuous form as if they were represented on the stage. The operas of "Don Giovanni," "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," "La Sonnambula," "Lucrèce Borgia," and "Norma," have already been selected for this praiseworthy object; and amongst the eminent artists engaged are Mmes. Grisi, Mlle. Sedlatzok, Mme. Gassier, Signor Mario, Signor Jonni, and Mons. Gassier; whilst the conductor is to be Signor La Cusi, and the band and chorus will be chosen from those of the Royal Italian Opera and Her Majesty's Theatre. Such an undertaking is certainly deserving of every success, and reflects credit on Mr. Beale for having originated it.

ITALIAN OPERA AT BATH, BRISTOL, AND DUBLIN.—Amongst the various musical undertakings which have originated with the firm of Cramer and Beale during the present season is the performance of Italian Opera at the Theatres Royal, Bath and Bristol—Grisi and Mario being engaged for two representations in each of those cities. These two eminent artists will be assisted by a company of singers and instrumental performers selected from the Royal Italian Opera and Her Majesty's Theatre; and as this is the first time such an experiment has been tried at either of these places, there can be little doubt that it will meet with deserved success. Arrangements have also been made for the representation of Italian operas at the Theatre Royal, Dublin. The season will commence on the 15th September, and will continue for twelve nights, during which period several of the most celebrated operas will be performed, with the valued assistance of Grisi and Mario, and a distinguished company engaged expressly for the occasion.

ST. GEORGE'S HALL, LIVERPOOL.—The grand inauguration concert at this magnificent hall will take place on the 5th Sept., when Mmes. Alboni, Mme. Clara Novello Herr Formes, and Mr. Sims Reeves, will appear.

We are requested to mention, that Signor Ferrari, announced as one of the vocalists at the Surrey Gardens, is not Signor A. Ferrari of Upper Norton-street, the eminent teacher of singing, who is at present in Scotland.

THE THEATRES, &c.

ADELPHI.—A new American drama was produced on Monday, to furnish Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams with two original characters—one Transatlantic, and the other Liberman. The piece is in two acts, and entitled "Irish Assurance and Yankee Modesty." Nancy Stoker, from Seconk Plain, is after the usual type of Mrs. Williams' characters. She makes love to *Pat*, the boy full of love and blarney, who undertakes, for a consideration, to set all matters to rights in the house of *Mr. Buffer*, and who creates all manner of confusion, through a series of whimsical scenes that terminate in the usual number of weddings. Both in this piece, and in "Paul Pry," that preceded, we were much pleased to notice the accession to this house of Mrs. Chatterley, who, both as *Miss Arabella Buffer* and *Mrs. Subtle*, displayed that genuine old style of acting which gave the proper breadth and colour to a part, and the full pronunciation of every syllable that the actress had to utter. The other members of this company would do well to learn from Mrs. Chatterley that distinct manner of elocution which brings out the beauty of every word, and sustains the entire sentence with that musical and lyric continuity which made the charm of Mrs. Kemble's readings. The art of acting is ill acquired by mere vaudeville players, and they should not neglect to benefit by their temporary association with one well studied and well practised in its more elaborate developments.

THE close of the Princess' is announced to take place next week. The reopening of Drury Lane is placarded for September; as is also that of the Lyceum, under the management of Mr. Charles Dillon. The programmes of both houses promise much novelty of artistic talent. A Mrs. Emma Waller is to receive all the benefit that puffing can afford, and it is said, comes with a good character from America and Australia. We trust we shall find in her a meritorious actress. At the Lyceum Miss Woolgar is engaged; and we cannot doubt that her return to the stage will be warmly welcomed; and it is to be hoped that she will find sufficient scope for her indisputable genius in a new arena.

CREMORNE GARDENS.—The Metropolitan Hollyhock and Dahlia Show takes place at this popular resort on Tuesday and Wednesday next; and the very numerous and highly-valuable prizes of the Royal Thames National Regatta will be presented to the fortunate competitors here on Wednesday evening. The Ashburnham Pavilion is intended to be used for the occasion.

SURREY GARDENS.—M. Jullien is ably carrying out his plan of his promenade concerts at these gardens. There was a Mendelssohn night on Wednesday, when the first part of the concert was entirely devoted to compositions of the great composer. The audience was one of the most numerous of the season, and they appeared thoroughly to enjoy the treat arranged for them. The Zouave trumpeters increase in public favour with each performance.

THE CORONATION AT MOSCOW.—We understand that the Duke of Devonshire has had his fine collection of cameos and intaglios fitted up as a set of superb jewels, to be worn at the coronation by Lady Granville. They have been arranged to form a diadem, stomacher, and necklace, by Mr. Hancock, of Bruton-street, who has done himself great credit by the artistic manner in which the work has been executed. The mountings are of massive gold, richly enamelled in the Holbein style, and great skill and taste have been exercised in the setting of the ornaments so as to secure a pleasing harmony of colour. As all connoisseurs are aware, the collection which has been thus appropriated is exceedingly rare and valuable, comprising some of the most remarkable gems of the cinque-cento epoch.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. SAMS.—A platina box, finished in an elegant style of ornamentation, has just been presented to Mr. Sams, of St. James's-street. The gift bears the following inscription:—"To William Raymond Sams, Esq., this box is presented by the Amateur Pantomime Company, in return for the urbanity and kindness he evinced in conducting the arrangements for the performances of 'William Tell,' at the Lyceum, on June 2nd, and Drury Lane, on July 12th, 1856."

SPADE GUINEAS.—On Monday last the workmen engaged in levelling the rubbish in the "ruins" near Victoria-street, Farringdon-street, struck upon a small square tin box, extremely rusty. They at first threw it on one side, but, hearing something rattle inside, the men who had thrown it away as useless opened it, and, to their great surprise and gratification, discovered its contents were sixty-four spade guineas, eleven half-guineas, and twelve seven-shilling pieces.

THE WINE TRADE.—Statistics of the wine trade for the first six months of 1856 show that there is a decrease in the imports of all wines of 605,775 gallons, or 5560 pipes. Of this, about 3880 pipes are red wines, and 1680 white. The total deliveries exhibit an increase of 512,414 gallons, or about 4700 pipes, of which about 3040 pipes are for home consumption, and 1660 for export. In French wines there is an increased import and increased home delivery, the latter being about double the former. The rise in sherry is from 4*l.* to 5*l.* since the opening of the year, the reports of the prospects of this year's vintage being unfavourable. Marsala wines show a falling off of more than half the importations. The price has considerably advanced. The decrease of stocks in bond is 12,167 pipes, including all sorts of wines.

POVERTY AND CRIME.—A paper was read in the statistical section of the British Association on the 8th inst., by Mr. W. M. Tait, "On some Statistics bearing upon the relations existing between Poverty and Crime." After alluding to the frauds committed by those who were in the enjoyment not merely of competence but of luxury, he contended that, although poverty might be a predisposing state, it was rarely an immediate cause of crime till allied with drunkenness and ignorance. It was proved by prison returns from the manufacturing districts of Lancashire that crime increased during periods of prosperity, and diminished (sometimes even to the extent of 40 per cent) in immediately succeeding periods of adversity; plenty leading to vicious indulgence, while poverty was the severe teacher of economy and restraint. The same return showed that the greater proportion of crimes committed were directly or indirectly to be traced to drunkenness. At the assizes for Lancaster in the year ending in March, 1851, out of 380 of the worst cases, 250 (including 9 murders) were traceable to this vice; and of the male prisoners who came under the notice of the chaplain of the County House of Correction in 1852 and 1854, 1088, or 41 per cent were incapable of reading; 938, or 36 per cent, were unable to repeat the Lord's Prayer with any approach to accuracy in the words or proper comprehension of their meaning; and 1836, or 72 per cent were unable to understand the import of the plainest language necessary to convey instruction in moral and religious truth.

OPENING OF THE NEW BRIDGE AT ROCHESTER.

THE large and massive iron bridge over the Medway at Rochester, which has taken several years in its construction, having been completed, was formally opened to the public on Wednesday afternoon. Precisely at three o'clock a procession, consisting of the Mayor (Mr. F. Farrell) and Corporation, accompanied by the Recorder, mace-bearers, and the other civic functionaries, proceeded from the Guildhall, dressed in their robes, and walked in procession, preceded by the band of the Chatham division of Royal Marines, to the bridge-chamber, where they were met by the bridge-wardens and assistant wardens, and the procession moved over the old bridge to the approaches of the new bridge, on the Strood side. On arriving here the procession was received by the chief engineers, the contractors, and the other persons who have been engaged in the construction of the bridge. The procession then slowly walked over the bridge, and on arriving at the middle of the centre arch there was a discharge of artillery—the Earl of Romney, as chief warden, declaring the structure open for the full use of the public. A large number of ladies were admitted on the bridge to witness the ceremony. The procession afterwards moved on to the Corn Exchange, where a banquet was given to the wardens and assistant wardens the chair being occupied by the Mayor of Rochester, who was supported by the Earl of Romney, the Earl of Darnley, and several of the leading gentlemen of the city and county, to the number of nearly 200.

From one end to the other, on both sides, the bridge was decorated with flags, those of the city waving across the centre arch. During the ceremony of opening the bridge, Rochester Castle and its walls were covered with spectators. A grand display of fireworks took place on the old bridge in the evening.

The new bridge, built of iron on granite piers, was commenced in 1850, the first pile having been driven in that year. The engineer selected for the erection of the structure was Sir W. Cubitt, and the contractors Messrs. Fox and Henderson; the ironwork having been executed and cast by Messrs. Cochrane and Co., Woodside Iron Works, Dudley. The foundations consist of iron cylinders, each nine feet in length, with a diameter of seven feet, each weighing about five tons. These cylinders were sunk to the required depth by means of great pressure, the water at the same time being kept out by means of compressed air. In many instances these cylinders had to be sunk forty feet below the bed of the river, until they reached the hard chalk, which afforded a firm basis. The cylinders were then filled with concrete, forming a solid mass of two rows, of six cylinders in each row, for each pier, with the exception of that on the Strood side, where there are thirty cylinders.

The superstructure, consisting of three cast-iron arches, two of 140 feet and one of 170 feet span, is a splendid specimen of the effects to be produced by modern engineering tools—all the joints of the massive castings of many tons weight each, are planed by machinery so as to fit with the accuracy of joiner's work; formerly a most tedious and costly process of clipping and filing these joints by hand, was adopted, or more commonly the rough castings were brought approximately together, and the space between filled in with iron cement. The weight of cast iron in the bridge is about 2450 tons. The swing-bridge, to allow of ships passing, is a remarkable structure, and is probably the largest work of the kind. The clear passage for ships is 50 feet, and the bridge spans the whole space, turning on a ring of iron of 30 feet diameter; the width is 40 feet, and the length 109 feet. The total weight is about 300 tons, yet this mass is moved readily by two men, who can open the bridge in five minutes. This bridge is for foot, horse, and carriage traffic.

We have engraved this bridge upon the next page, together with another iron bridge adjoining, which has been constructed for the East Kent Railway Company (Sir William Cubitt engineer). It consists of four parts. First, a swing-bridge with fifty feet span, on the Strood side, so as to allow the passage of masted vessels. Secondly, there is an opening a hundred and forty feet wide; then another a hundred and seventy feet wide; and, lastly, a fourth division equal to the second. The entire upper fabric is composed of iron, laid on handsome basements of masonry, and, including the piers, is nearly six hundred feet in length; the weight of metal in the girders alone being about seven hundred tons.

By way of contrasting the elegant fabrics of our times with the massive stone structure of a former age, we have also engraved the old bridge at Rochester, which will be immediately removed, and an esplanade constructed out of a portion of the materials. This bridge was built in the reign of Richard II. (1392), and is, we believe, with the exception of the triangular bridge at Croyland, the oldest structure of the kind in England. It has nine arches, is 550 feet long, and has a stone parapet and balustrades; the latter erected about a century since. The steep rise in the centre of the bridge, however, and its pointed arches, afford very distinct evidence of its great antiquity. The centre arch, like that of most old bridges, has a very much wider span than the others, and across this large arch there used to be a drawbridge, which, when raised, prevented the passage of the Medway. This drawbridge was removed about a century ago. There was, probably, a bridge at Rochester at a very early period; but there is no distinct mention of it till the time of Henry I., when it appears to have been of wood, a little above the site of which was built the stone bridge of 1392.

The approach to Rochester from the London side of the bridge is very striking. In our Views is shown in the distance the Norman keep of the Castle, one of the finest ruins of its period in the Kingdom; whilst the cathedral forms an equally valuable study for the architect and antiquary, as a specimen of Early English.



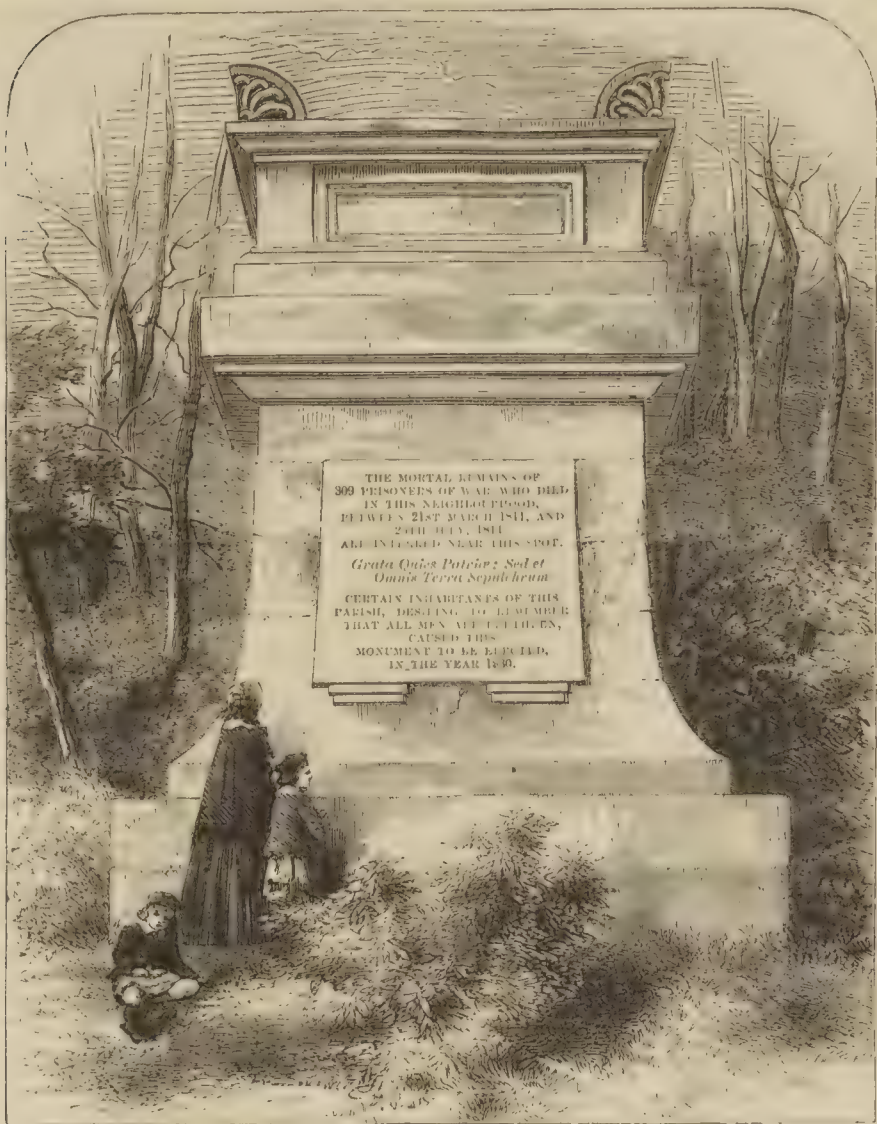
ROCHESTER OLD BRIDGE.



NEW IRON BRIDGE AT ROCHESTER.



THE BRIDGE, ROCHESTER, EAST KENT RAILWAY.



MONUMENT ERECTED AT PENNYCUICK, NEAR EDINBURGH, TO THE MEMORY OF 309 FRENCH PRISONERS.

THE present seems a fitting time to give a representation of the above monument. In the early part of this century, when there were many thousands of French prisoners in this country, it was difficult for Government to procure dépôts for their safe custody. Mr. Alexander Cowan, the well-known paper-manufacturer, disposed of his extensive works at Valleyfield, Penicuik, to Government, for the purpose of being converted into a prison, which contained from 5000 to 6000 prisoners of war. Of these there died during three years 309—a record of the names, birth-place, and times and places of capture, of whom is preserved at Valleyfield. After some years, when Mr. Cowan had repurchased the property, and reconverted it into paper-mills, he felt that there was wanting some kindly tribute to the

memory of the poor young soldiers and sailors who died far from their native land. He therefore, in the year 1830, erected at his sole expense, the monument of which we give a sketch. The inscription is as follows—on one side in English and the other in French:—

THE MORTAL REMAINS OF 309 PRISONERS OF WAR, WHO DIED IN THIS NEIGHBOURHOOD, BETWEEN 21ST MARCH, 1811, AND 26TH JULY, 1814, ARE INTERRED NEAR THIS SPOT.

Grata Quies Patrie: Sed et Omnis Terra Sepulchrum.

Certain Inhabitants of this Parish, desiring to Remember that all Men are Brethren, caused this Monument to be Erected, in the Year 1830.

Près de ce Lieu Reposent les Cendres de 309 Prisonniers de Guerre, morts dans ce Voisinage, entre le 21 Mars, 1811, et le 26 Juillet, 1814.

Nés pour Benir les Vœux de Vieillesantes Mères.

Par le sort Appelés A Devenir Amants, Aimés, Epoux, et Pères ; Ils sont Morts Exilés.

Plusieurs Habitants de Cette Paroisse, Aimant à Croire, que tous les Hommes sont Frères, Firent Elever ce Monument l'an 1830.

It is pleasing to learn that there was such a kindly feeling so many years ago towards those who were looked on as our natural enemies, but who we earnestly trust are now destined long to remain our allies and our brethren.

The monument, which was completed on the 26th June, 1830, the very day on which King George IV. died, during whose Regency the events referred to took place, was visited in 1831 by the then youthful Duke of Bordeaux and a numerous suite, then exiles from their native land and residing at Holyrood, who expressed their high gratification for this tribute to the memory of their fellow-countrymen.

It may, perhaps, be interesting to our readers to be informed that Sir Walter Scott, who expressed a warm interest in the erection of the monument, suggested the Latin line—which is, we believe, from Saumazarius a poet of the middle ages—that forms part of the inscription. Sir Walter also offered the following translation, or paraphrase of that quotation in English, viz.:—

Rest in fair France 'twas vain for them to crave ; A cold and hostile clime affords their grave.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.

A VERY remarkable inhabitant of the city of Edinburgh has lately shuffled off this mortal coil, almost on her 108th birthday. Such was Mrs. Elizabeth Gray, or, as she was better known among her numerous friends, Miss Betty Gray, who died in April last. Miss Gray was born at Newholm, in the county of Lanark, in May, 1748, and thus died within a few weeks of completing the 108th year of her age. She



THE LATE MRS. ELIZABETH GRAY, OF EDINBURGH, 103½ YEARS OLD.

was, at the Census of 1851, the most aged inhabitant of Edinburgh, and probably died the most aged inhabitant of Scotland. Her father, the late Mr. Gray, of Newholm, died in 1755, so that he was survived by his daughter the extraordinary period of one hundred and one years! Mr. Gray left a widow and a large family, who have been remarkable for longevity. Mrs. Elizabeth Gray was one of three sisters, all of whom lived to a great age; and, what is more remarkable, a brother of the same family died in 1728—an interval of 128 years having elapsed between the death of the brother and the sister. A correspondent of the *Athenaeum* wrote lately to that journal, that nearly seventy years ago he used to visit the lady lately deceased, and was taught the catechism by her. She lived with one of her sisters in a house in the old town, where he remembers the Dutch tiles at the fireplace, with pictures, such as Doddridge describes as having formed the themes of Scriptural lessons from his mother. A brother of the lady was at that time Town Clerk of Edinburgh.

The accompanying Portrait is engraved from a photograph taken from a chalk drawing executed by James Archer, in December, 1851, when Miss Gray was 103½ years old.

As we are recording a remarkable instance of long life it may be interesting to append a note from the Registrar-General's Return, dated May 10:—

Thirty-nine persons had arrived at 80 years or more, and of these eight were nonagenarians. A man, one of the Dulwich collegians, was 93 years old; a widow in the workhouse of St. George-in-the-East was 95 years; the widow of a labourer at Putney was 97 years; the widow of a farmer, who died in Kennedy-court, St. Giles', was 99 years; and a spinster at East Dulwich-road had attained the great age of 99 years. It is stated respecting the person last mentioned that she retained her sight and hearing till within two months of her death; and that she has two sisters now living in Ireland whose respective ages are ninety-three and ninety-five years.



VIEW ON THE CATERHAM RAILWAY, SURREY: STATION AND HOTEL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The trade has been steady, at fully late rates:—
Beef from 2s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; mutton, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; lamb, 4s. 2d. to 5s. 6d.; veal, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per 8 lbs. by the carcase.

ROBERT HERBERT.

NEW MUSIC, &c.

FOUR ROUTES TO PARIS.



CALAIS.



BOULOGNE.



HAVRE.



DIEPPE.

S K E T C H E S O F B I A R R I T Z .



THE IMPERIAL CHATEAU, AT BIARRITZ.

THE Paris journals recently announced the departure of the Emperor and Empress of the French and the Imperial Court from Paris for the little bathing nook of Biarritz, in the south-east angle of the Bay of Biscay. Placid as a mirror as it often is, nevertheless it is subject to the full sweep of the waves of the North Atlantic during westerly and north-westerly gales, when the sea dashes furiously upon the broken sand cliffs. On the summit of one of these cliffs stands the recently-constructed chateau of the Emperor of the French, whose first visit to it, in company with the Empress, was made in the early part of last summer. The building is of reddish brick, and without ornament, as represented in the above Engraving—from a Drawing, placed at our disposal by Mr. Barrow, whose "Summer Tours in Central Europe" we have already favourably noticed.

The rocks are those which lie immediately off the spot where the chateau stands; but all this part of the coast shows clearly the advance of the sea, which is still encroaching upon the land, and will, probably, at some not very remote period, leave the Emperor's chateau a picturesque ruin on an isolated rock.

The *baigneuses*, or bathing-women, of Biarritz wear a peculiar costume, of which they are evidently not a little proud. It is certainly becoming.

A lively and intelligent traveller, Mr. T. Clifton Paris, gives the following account of proceedings at Biarritz, in a volume, entitled "Letters from the Pyrenees":—

The water is clear as the brightest crystal, and through its azure depths the eye can discern the white sand that sparkles at the bottom. This constitutes the famous bathing-place; and here the beau-monde of Biarritz are to be seen during the heat of the morning executing their watery purposes; beaux and belles alike, sporting and flirting as though the sea were their native element. The ladies are dressed in the thinnest linen garments, with gigantic hats of straw as a protection from the sun's rays. They are kept in a buoyant position by bladders passed under their arms, while expert bathing men push them over the bay by holding their feet with one hand and swimming with the other.

I was much amused at perceiving these fair tenants of the sea, as they floated and gambolled, acknowledging their several acquaintances with as much ease and courtesy as they might have shown in the gardens of the Tuileries.

In a more recently published work by Dr. Alexander Taylor on the "Climate of Pau," &c., he states:—

Biarritz is indebted to two circumstances, independently of its own merits, for its rapid rise; the first, the residence of English families at Pau, who have been in the habit of taking up their summer abode at Biarritz for the benefit of sea-bathing; the second, the civil war of succession in Spain, which expatriated so many of the best families, who, desirous to be near the frontier, took up their quarters at Bayonne, Biarritz, &c., anxiously looking for the time when they might in safety return to their



BAIGNEUSE OF BIARRITZ.

own country. Biarritz thus became a favourite place of resort for Spaniards of the highest class; and to this circumstance it is indirectly owing that it has now become the residence of the Emperor and Empress of the French during a portion of each summer.

Among the Spanish families who frequented Biarritz, during the time we have referred to, was the Countess de Montijo and her two daughters—one now the Empress of the French, and the other the Duchess d'Albe. Her Majesty, since her marriage, has there passed a part of two summers. There could be no higher compliment paid to Biarritz than this, which the residence of their Majesties affords, since, having the whole of the seaboard of France to choose from, they have preferred Biarritz, a place without any local attractions, in the western extremity of the kingdom, and have there caused to be erected an expensive chateau.

There is no object of interest in Biarritz. In six hours, by diligence, one can get to St. Sebastian through a beautiful country, and this is an excursion often made. Cambo, also a watering-place, about sixteen miles off among the mountains, not far from the famed Roncesvalles and the Pas de Roland, will repay the trouble of a visit. Bayonne, from its near neighbourhood and the superiority of its shops, is a great resource to the visitors at Biarritz. There the cathedral, built during the English occupation under the Black Prince, and the citadel, a good specimen of fortification, are worthy of notice.

Biarritz is distant five miles from Bayonne, and is very accessible to a person coming from England. The railroad being now finished from Bordeaux to Bayonne, a person starting from London can go to within five miles of Biarritz by steam and railway comfortably in forty-eight hours. Indeed, for such families as decide on passing a winter at Pau there can be no more convenient way of proceeding thither than that of arriving at Biarritz and passing there some time for sea-bathing before taking up winter quarters.

Biarritz is most irregularly built, some parts of it being situated on a succession of cliffs, others in a species of ravine. The houses, being mostly intended for summer use, have all more or less a north-western aspect. And this is a matter of great importance, for, in a southern climate, when a house has a southern exposure, its inhabitants are condemned during the day to darkness, for the admission of the sun's rays into the house would be intolerable; whereas, with a north-western aspect, the houses receive through their open windows the refreshing sea-breeze from the west, which most generally sets in every morning about ten o'clock, and the snuffing in of which is a real luxury, and goes far to neutralise the effects of a southern sun.

The health of the native population at Biarritz is most satisfactory; and the advanced ages which they attain, as evidenced by the registers and the inscriptions on the tombstones in their romantic churchyard, prove how favourable the climate is, even with the drawback of hard work, the accidents of the sea, and of food not of the most fortifying and nutritive description.

The trains from Paris to Orleans run in about three hours, and thence to Tours in the same time, from Tours to Bordeaux in seven hours, and from Bordeaux to Bayonne in about four hours and a half, thence to Biarritz is an hour's drive.



ROCKS LYING OFF BIARRITZ.

LITERATURE.

KARS AND OUR CAPTIVITY IN RUSSIA. By COLONEL ATWELL LAKE, C.B. Richard Bentley.

It was desirable that one of the principal officers engaged in the defence of Kars should narrate its story; but Colonel Lake's volume is meagre in details; and if the main circumstances of the siege had not been made familiar to the world from other sources, a very faint knowledge of the blockade of the fortress would be derived from this book. Indeed the author himself acknowledges this defect. "I could have given," he says, "a more detailed account, but am anxious not to forestall the interest of a scientific and professional work on the subject which I composed during my sojourn at Penza, in the hope that it may be useful to my brother officers of engineers." This desire specially to please or instruct a class is no valid excuse for giving a scanty narrative to the public of a military operation in which the whole country felt a very lively interest; and it appears to us that a fair measure of justice has not been awarded to the Hungarian General Kmetz, who, under the name of Ismail Pacha, displayed strategical skill, unshaken fortitude, and conspicuous valour. High praise has been bestowed on the Russian General Mouravieff, and he richly deserves it for the generous use he made of his victory; still the eulogies he has received render the comparative silence in which the services of Generals Kmetz and Kolman are passed over the more to be regretted, for they were our brothers in arms; while we respect a noble foe, let us not forget those brave men who stood side by side with ourselves in the heat of battle and in the hour of danger.

The defence of Kars will live in history to the honour of the soldier and the opprobrium of the statesman. It will teach future ages how much may be effected by the energy of a few brave spirits, and what disasters may ensue when heroism is paralysed by intrigue. It is certain that Kars ought not to have fallen, but it is equally certain that General Williams was abandoned. His repeated despatches unanswered, every request for food and clothing disregarded, it is difficult to believe that he was not intentionally left in a state of isolation. That he was infinitely better treated by General Mouravieff than by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe none can doubt. Fairly to judge his real merits, we ought carefully to reflect upon the state of the beleaguered fortress when he took the command. Against the disciplined army of Mouravieff it is the declared opinion of Colonel Lake that the Turks, had they been left to themselves, could not have resisted for three hours. The moral courage of the Ottoman troops had been much depressed by the signal defeat they had sustained in the previous year at Kuruk-Deri. They had not received pay for twenty-four months, and their uniform was in rags. Their artillery was efficient, but their cavalry was in a most sorry condition. "Their swords were too short, their lances too heavy, their uniform torn and tattered, and their horses old, worn-out, and therefore useless, and the men themselves such indifferent horsemen that they could scarcely keep their seats." As to the infantry, "a few regiments were well clothed and well armed, but the majority were quite guileless of drill and discipline." The army of Mouravieff was in the finest order, and numbered from 30,000 to 40,000 combatants; the defenders of Kars only mustered 14,000 infantry, 1500 artillerymen, and a small body of cavalry. We have seen their quality, but let us do justice to their capabilities. "The Turkish soldier," says Colonel Lake, "is a brave, loyal, long-suffering, hardy fellow, and, if well led, is inferior to no soldier in the world." General Williams did lead them well; but what a position was his when he first took them in hand? He, the British officers under his command, and the Hungarian Generals, infused their gallant spirit into the Turks, who fought as bravely as did their ancestors under the invincible Kaled of ancient fame. They showed their valour on the 16th June in repulsing a formidable assault; and on the 28th September fought with a resolution never surpassed in the brightest days of Ottoman history. On that day the combat raged for seven hours; but, in spite of the skill and daring of the Russian officers and the dogged bravery of their men, their ranks were torn asunder by artillery and musketry, and the crowning victory was achieved at the point of the bayonet. But these heroic efforts were not destined to avert the final blow. Provisions became scarce, and men and horses died for want of sustenance. While Mouravieff received reinforcements, and was well furnished with all kinds of stores, no succour in any form reached Kars. Dependence was placed on the Pacha commanding at Erzeroum; but he moved not, and gave no sign. The defenders of the fortress were "reduced to half allowances of bread and meat or rice-butter; sometimes 100 drachms of biscuit instead of bread; nothing besides. No money. Mussulman population (3000 rifles) will soon be reduced to starvation. No barley; scarcely any forage. Cavalry reduced to walking skeletons, and sent out of garrison; artillery horses soon the same. How will the field-pieces be moved after that?" So wrote General Williams to Consul Brant at Erzeroum, on the 1st September; and yet it was on the 28th September, when privations of all kinds had become bitterly aggravated, that this furnished garrison completely repulsed the Russians; and, referring to that glorious exploit, General Williams wrote to Lord Clarendon, "if we had only possessed a few hundred cavalry, we should have utterly destroyed their army." We need not pursue the narrative further. The surrender of Kars became inevitable; but it was the gaunt hand of famine that encircled the brows of Mouravieff with the laurels of a victor.

Colonel Lake gives an account of his captivity in Russia, as a prisoner of war, but the term "captivity" is almost a misnomer. In every place through which he passed on the journey to Penza, the town in which he and the late lamented Major Thompson were ordered to be detained, he experienced in a marked degree the hospitality and kindness of the Russians, except at a place called Kirshett, where he was most discourteously treated by Prince Karsbek. Theatres, balls, dinners, concerts, welcomed him and his companion. At Penza they had most comfortable apartments, and enjoyed the best society. From this portion of Colonel Lake's volume we extract an account of the marriage of Mademoiselle Mouravieff, which will be interesting to our fair readers.

Before going to the church I was present at the house of the bride's father, and witnessed the ceremony of the parents blessing their child. The bride was attended, as in England, by a certain number of bridesmaids, all dressed in white, she herself being in a similar dress, with a wreath of orange-blossoms on her head. The bridegroom is attended by four *garçons des nocces*, and is dressed according to his taste. In the present instance he wore the uniform of his regiment. At five p.m. they entered the church, and the couple stood in front of the altar, on a piece of rose-coloured muslin, which was spread on the ground by the *garçons*. Two priests then appeared, and the ceremony commenced by chanting. This, however, is only the civil part, if it may be so termed, of the contract; the religious part, as I understand it, consists of a very few words. The priest asks the man if he is willing to take the woman "for better or for worse," and he replies in the affirmative. The same question is put to the woman. They are then respectively asked if they have pledged their troth to any other, and, on their answering in the negative, they are pronounced to be man and wife. All that precedes and follows this part of the ceremony seems to be matter of form. After replying to the two questions, I forgot to say, they each kiss the cross which is presented to them and held to their lips by the priest. Previously to this, a gold crown, decorated with roses, is placed on the heads of each of the contracting parties; a ring is then given to each, which they exchange with each other three times before finally placing them on the fingers. After this a cup of wine is blessed by the priest, and given to the man and woman, who drink of it three times alternately, the priest pronouncing a prayer all the time. This is intended to show that the parties consent to live together for the rest of their lives, by drinking out of the same cup. As soon as this has been gone through, solemn chanting having been carried on all the time, the priest joins their hands, and holding them in one of his own, he leads the couple round the church three times, tarrying at the altar for a short time between each promenade. This is to show them to the world as man and wife. After this, sundry kisses take place between the bride and her relatives. The bridesmaids then go away, and all the actors, except the principals and the *garçons*, to prepare the house for the reception of the newly-married pair, who themselves approach the altar, and listen to a long exhortation from the priest. This being concluded, the parties retire in carriages and four to the house of the bridegroom, where they indulge in dinner, tea, or supper, according to circumstances; dancing then takes place, and at a seasonable hour they all retire, except the bridesmaid and the *garçons*. After spending a most delightful evening, I left, laden with flowers and bonbons, as the custom is on such occasions.

This volume contains the correspondence of Captain Thompson, Colonel Lake, and Major Teesdale.

THE SCENERY OF GREECE AND ITS ISLANDS. By WILLIAM LINTON. Quarto. Longmans.

This is a volume of singular interest and beauty. Greece, the birth-place of taste, science, and eloquence, the chosen sanctuary of the muses, the cradle of liberty—now how fallen!—is here portrayed in all her picturesque grandeur as she appears to the traveller at the present day. Athens, with her Parthenon and her numberless temples;

Thebes, with the Libean mountains; the plain of Marathon, Delphi, the Egean Islands, the Mona, and the Ionian Islands—all have been explored with the eye of an artist, guided by the sympathy of the classicist; and the result are a series of fifty views of unsurpassed pictorial beauty, admirably engraved on steel by the artist himself, and accompanied by descriptions and historical notices, displaying research, and a tone of congenial sentiment which will be at once recognised and applauded by the classical reader. Mr. Linton has produced a work of standard merit and great attractiveness, which will be eagerly welcomed by the man of letters, the lover of art, and the tourist.

THE LATE MR. GEORGE GWILT, F.S.A., ARCHITECT.

THE death of Mr. Gwilt took place at his house in Union-street, Southwark, on the 27th of June last. He was the elder of two sons of George and Hannah Gwilt; the well-known author of the "Encyclopædia of Architecture." Mr. Joseph Gwilt, being the younger son. The Gwilt family have been connected with Southwark for more than a hundred years. The father of the subject of this notice was also an architect, and the surveyor for the county of Surrey. He built Horsenonger-lane Gaol and Newington Sessions House.

Mr. George Gwilt, the son, was born on the 6th of February, 1775. His early life, we believe, was one of industrious effort. He received the rudiments of general education at a school in Hammersmith; but gained that which was to serve him as his outfit in life mainly by his own persevering exertions. On his leaving school Mr. Gwilt was placed with other young men, in his father's office, where he made very satisfactory progress, and his first essay, as an architect on his own account, began with his building, about the year 1801, the warehouses of the West India Docks. There was soon developed in his mind a decided taste for the study of antiquity, which caused him to devote his powers chiefly to restoration in architecture, and to the collection of many curious objects illustrative of the past. A residence in Italy, for the benefit of his health, in 1824, afforded leisure and opportunity for the fostering and confirming of this taste. Previously to his sojourn in Italy Mr. Gwilt had been elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, the date of his election being December 14, 1815, during the Presidency of the Earl of Aberdeen, and when Banks, Taylor Combe, Douce, and Lysons were leading names in that society. In 1815 we find him engaged repairing the steeple of Bow Church, a work requiring much care and judgment. The upper part had deviated from the perpendicular; and, upon examination, the injudicious use of iron in its construction, was found to be the cause of its then dangerous state. The stone was much decayed and bad in quality; it was found, therefore, necessary to remove the obelisk and renew the peristyle of composite columns beneath. In the restoration of this part Mr. Gwilt displayed his reverence for Wren's design: being dissatisfied with the twelve columns first sent, he had a second set carved with greater accuracy. On the 11th July, 1820, the work was completed by fixing the vane (in the form of a dragon), which was accomplished in the presence of numerous spectators. The dragon is of copper, eight feet ten inches long, is of excellent workmanship, and its spindle of polished steel works upon an Egyptian pulley. A statement was at one time circulated that the steeple had suffered curtailment at the restorer's hands; but, so far from this being the case, we are credibly informed it is actually six inches higher than it was originally. Mr. Gwilt's connection with the Church of St. Mary-le-Bow was not to end here. About this time the appearance of sinking was observable, and the foundations of the church were accordingly examined. Due repairs were here also admirably carried out by Mr. Gwilt. The removal of bricks and rubbish led to the identification of the crypt as an interesting example of Norman work. An account of this discovery, with curious particulars relating to it, was contributed by Mr. Gwilt to the Society of Antiquaries, in June, 1825; and, under the title of "Observations on the Church of St. Mary-le-Bow, chiefly relating to its original structure," was subsequently printed, with six illustrative plates, in the fifth volume of the *Vesta Monumenta*.

The architectural remains of his native locality had ever engaged Mr. Gwilt's active and intelligent attention, as is evidenced by his researches in the remains of the Episcopal Palace at Southwark, and his writings thereupon in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, no less than by his extensive and conscientious restorations of his parish church of St. Saviour's, the work by which he will always be chiefly and honourably remembered.

The interior of the choir of the church was restored under his direction, and was finished in 1824, as represented in the folio engraving from the painting by Charlotte Westlake. The dilapidated portions were carefully removed, the four massive piers remaining untouched. Three bays of the triforium on the south side, towards the east end, and the corresponding windows of the clerestory over, up to the groining, were wholly removed and rebuilt. The data for the restoration of the east end were taken from Salisbury Cathedral. Nearly the whole of the ribs of the groining of the ceiling were rebuilt, and finally the ceiling was covered in with chalk, reduced in thickness from sixteen to twelve inches, to lighten the already heavy pressure.

When the meeting of the parishioners of St. Saviour's was called, at the instance of the late Mr. Thomas Saunders, F.S.A., on the 28th January, 1832, to decide the future fate of the Lady Chapel, whose existence was at that time threatened, Mr. Gwilt added the weight of his opinion to turn the scale in favour of the retention and repair of the chapel. An interesting feature in the meeting was the presence of William Eity, whose warm advocacy we find recorded in the printed account of the proceedings, in the following characteristic words:—"I can only say, that if I have been at all instrumental in rescuing from destruction and spoliation any venerable edifice, I have acted, as I hope I always shall, from a principle of public duty. With respect to the subject of the present meeting, I can only declare that I am with you, body, heart, and soul; and not only with regard to this building, but the preservation of every other historical fragment in the country."

A large majority having declared in favour of restoration, and a considerable sum having been raised by subscription to defray the expenses of the proposed undertaking (mainly through the strenuous exertions of the late Mr. Saunders), in 1833 the Lady Chapel was completed in its present state, under the able and gratuitous superintendence of Mr. Gwilt. It was fortunate the condition of the remains admitted of a satisfactory restoration; so that the type at least of a beautiful building has been rescued for us, it is hoped, for many years to come.

The closing years of Mr. Gwilt's life were principally occupied in the pursuit of his long-indulged and favourite inquiries, and in adding to those collections—a catalogue of which we venture to express a hope may one day be printed and thereby rendered available to antiquaries.

Mr. Gwilt died at the advanced age of eighty-one; after an illness which had confined him to his room for about a fortnight. He was placed in his family vault, near the Lady Chapel of St. Saviour's, at his particular request.

THE MONUMENTS IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—At a recent gathering of the members of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society within the walls of Westminster Abbey, for the purpose of examining in detail its beautiful architecture, as well as its rare historical collection of monumental effigies; the attention of the members was, among other matters, directed to the erroneous, and, in some instances, absurd, descriptions given of the monuments, and those they are intended to commemorate, by the guides employed; since which time the council of the society has addressed a respectful communication to the Abbey authorities, offering to prepare for the use and information of the clerics a correct description of the monumental contents of the Abbey, in order that history may no longer be perverted by them to the stranger, nor the ear of the antiquary or archaeologist scandalised by statements which the first principles of his studies teach him are fabulous.

THE ANCESTRY OF PRESIDENT ADAMS.—In the Elgin paper of a few days back, under the head "Varieties," John Adams, second President of the United States, is represented to have been the son of a cobbler. The only wonder is that he was not said to have been the son of a convict. There is a littleness in trying to pull down great men. John Adams, one of the founders of that noble constitution which has created the great republic of America, was not the son of a cobbler, but the son of a clergyman. His descent would have graced any Court in Europe. He was descended from one of the eldest families in Devonshire and Gloucestershire, one of whom sat as an English Baron in the Parliaments of Edward I. His father, Adam Fitzherbert, was finally descended from the ancient Counts de Vermandois. Lord up-Adam's wife (the ancestress of this second President of America) was the daughter and sole heiress of Lord de Gournay, of Beverton Castle, in Gloucestershire, the great house of "Yvery," which was connected with every Sovereign descent. The late Edward Adams, Esq., M.P., of Middleton Hall, Carmarthenshire, is a descendant of the elder branch of this family; and Anthony Davis, Esq., of Misbourne House, Chalfont Saint Giles, Bucks, is its representative.—*Camdenian Mercury*.

MR. GAVAN DUFFY IN THE COLONIES.—The *Nation*, no doubt, by book, is constrained to confess that Mr. Gavan Duffy, "broken with state affairs," is not in Sydney, as the *Illustrated* Government Mr. William Thomson, to be known as the *Illustrated* Daily's biographer. Mr. Duffy's conduct, but all that is said, is that there was occasion, that he was asked to go to the harbour, but he severely injured his foot, and of speedy political advancement in the colony. Private letters say, that the *Illustrated* is disappointed with him, in that, in fact, that he would not show his presence at the dinner anticipated on his first arrival in Sydney, and that the delivery of his dinner speech.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.—The reported commencement of the rebuilding of this theatre on its late site is incorrect. The site of it has not been taken; neither has any contract for rebuilding it been entered into. Whether it will be applied to the same or some other purpose has not yet been determined upon.

AMERICA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

New York, July 20, 1856.

THE Presidential campaign has during the last week been thrown somewhat into the shade by circumstances of less importance, but of a more piquant character.

The murder of a waiter at Washington by a Mr. Herbert, member of Congress, has for some time occupied a large portion of the public mind. No one attempted to defend the uncalculated outrage, simply because a defence was impossible under the circumstances. The first jury impanelled could not agree; therefore a second was formed, which has astonished all right-thinking men by a verdict of Acquittal. This, with some other cases of a similar character which have occurred during the last two years, tends materially and rapidly to render trial by a jury a farce in this country. How or by what means such a result was obtained it is impossible for me to say. Various rumours are afloat on the subject, which it is a charity to believe cannot be true.

Another case is that of an attempted duel between Mr. Brooks, the "chivalrous" Southern gentleman, who attacked Mr. Sumner, on the floor of the Senate House, and Mr. Burlingame, a Massachusetts member of Congress. Mr. Burlingame, very naturally indignant at the insult offered to his "State" by such a cowardly attack on its Senatorial member as that of Mr. Brooks on Senator Sumner, spoke in becoming, though not very complimentary, terms of the courage of Mr. Brooks in attacking a gentleman under such circumstances, and denounced the affair as derogatory to the dignity both of the Congress and the Senate, and a direct inroad on the rights and liberties of the State of Massachusetts in particular. This naturally led to a demand for explanation by Mr. Brooks. Mr. Burlingame, on this demand, qualified his expressions by obviating the personality as much as possible in explanation to Mr. Brooks's friend; whereupon Mr. Brooks made as much use of this concession as possible, the qualifications of Mr. Burlingame losing nothing in transmission from mouth to mouth by Mr. Brooks and his friends. Mr. Burlingame knowing that the preponderating feeling of the State of Massachusetts was against duelling, and that he would receive no sympathy by sending a hostile message, resolved to place himself on the defensive, and accept a challenge from Mr. Brooks if he deemed it necessary. Mr. Burlingame, therefore, finding the unfair use Mr. Brooks was publicly making of his explanation, which, under any circumstances was to be considered as private, publicly withdrew it, stating at the same time that he held himself responsible to any or every person in Congress who thought themselves aggrieved by the remarks in his speech. A friend waited upon Mr. Burlingame from Mr. Brooks, and as Mr. Burlingame was the challenged party, he had of course the choice of time and place. He chose Canada, on the British side, as being less likely to interruption, and started the same day for the place appointed. Not so Mr. Brooks; he managed to make public what every gentleman feels himself bound in honour to keep secret, and was of course arrested and held to bail, the feeling here being that he has descended from a "bully" to a "coward," and thus the champion of southern chivalry is trailing in the dust.

The Californian revolution has suddenly received a fresh impulse by the "Law and Order" party resisting the action of the Vigilance Committee, and more particularly from the assassination of one of its officers by a Judge of the Supreme Court of California. The Judge was immediately arrested, and is now being tried; if his victim dies, which is very probable, a public execution awaits the Judge, which no influence can avert.

Walker, whom we must now call the President of the Republic of Nicaragua, is not so comfortable in his new office as some of his friends would have us believe; he is suffering from desertion and want of funds; added to which, the Government of Guatemala, San Salvador, Costa Rica, and Honduras, are joining together to expel him from the territory. His special friends do not seem to support him with that vigour which their enthusiasm indicated.

The frauds practised in California with the ballot-boxes have led many to think that something of the kind takes place here. In consequence of this it is proposed to have glass ballot-boxes, so that a false bottom may be rendered impossible. The laws of the United States are based on justice and impartiality: it is the vile office-seekers who, to gain their ends, trample on all law, and evade by base trickery every enactment which interferes with their unlawful endeavours to rob the people. A healthful tone of public feeling is being developed, which will clear the present Augean stable of political and municipal dishonesty. The intelligent portion of the community are tired of being hoodwinked and made the catspaw of indigent politicians; and, in American phraseology, I may say "Stand from under" and "clear the track," for the express train of public opinion is coming at a tremendous speed.

ANGORA GOATS FOR THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—There are at present in Victoria Park a considerable number of male and female Angora goats, which have recently been procured from the East with the view of their being shipped almost immediately to the Cape of Good Hope for the improvement of the breed of goats now existing in that colony. There are large flocks of these animals at the Cape which at present are valuable merely for their skins. The promoters of the above scheme hope, by the introduction of these Angora goats, so far to improve the breed of the native goats, as to produce large quantities of that description of wool so highly esteemed for the manufacture of textile fabrics. The benefit resulting to the colonists is very apparent, and may be considered as only second to the very great advantages recently reaped by the Cape woolgrowers by the importation of a large number of Saxon and French merino rams—thereby introducing quite a new feature in the quality of the wool hitherto produced in the colony, and considerably enhancing its value in quantity as well as quality. The same enterprising gentlemen (Messrs. Thompson, Watson, and Co., and Messrs. Mesenthal Brothers) to whom the Cape Colony is chiefly indebted for the improvement in the value of their staple article of export are now endeavouring, by the introduction of Angora goats, to extend the importance and value of the colonial exports. The goats have been carefully selected by a competent person from large flocks brought for this purpose from Asia Minor to the neighbourhood of Constantinople. They are considered to be fine specimens of their race.

TESTIMONIAL TO DR. McWILLIAM, R.N., MEDICAL INSPECTOR OF HER MAJESTY'S CUSTOMS.—A very elegant silver inkstand, bearing his crest and the following inscription, has just been presented to Dr. McWilliam, by the day pay officers of the land department of Her Majesty's Customs, in consideration of their having received the benefit of his willing and valuable attendance at a time when, by the rules of the service, they were not entitled to it:—"Presented to J. O. McWilliam, M.D., F.R.S., R.N., Medical Inspector of her Majesty's Customs, by the Established Day Pay Officers of the Land Department of her Majesty's Customs in the Port of London, as a token of respect for his uniform kindness and attention to them during sickness. July, 1856."

MORMON EMIGRANTS.—The Mormon delusion still, it appears, induces English people to leave comfortable homes and face a perilous and painful voyage to a strange land. The Fort Desmonies (Iowa) papers give some details of the passage of a band of Mormon emigrants through that place. In the broiling sun these poor creatures, the majority of whom are women, moved along slowly in Indian file, dragging behind them in little carts the necessaries for the journey, sometimes two women dragging the cart, at other times a man and a woman together. The company was from Europe, and mostly consisted of English people, who had left their comfortable homes, their early associations of all the attachments which render the English such unwilling emigrants, and here, with a journey of more than a thousand miles before them, of which two hundred would be through a perfect desert, without shade or water, these miserable, deluded people were trudging forward.

THE
"VIRGIN AND CHILD."

PAINTED BY

GIOVANNI BELLINI.

So much has been said of the recent additions to the National Gallery that we reproduce one of the most debated pictures; for, notwithstanding the high authority of Dr. Waagen, there can be no doubt that several of the first judges in this country have attacked it. It is not for us to decide the question in a trenchant manner; we confine ourselves to guaranteeing the accuracy of the cut we give. Lord Palmerston, who has no time to attend to picture-dealing, must be highly puzzled with these feuds. Whether the epistolary opposition be right or wrong, we think it may be conducted in less of an Italian controversial style. If Billingsgate colours are to be used in discussing art they should be nicely stippled in, and not daubed all over. Fine art upheld by coarse rhetoric is contrary to all the laws of the true, the good and the beautiful. Even those who set up for an autoeracy of knowledge in art could not do amiss to take our gentle hint.

Giovanni Bellini may be considered as the patriarch of the Venetian school; he had great spiritual beauty in his happier efforts; and, as a portrait-painter, he took the very highest rank in his day—witness, for instance that "Doge Loredano," which we purchased from the late Mr. Beekford. In unconscious vitality (as contrasted with the conscious vitality of Lawrence, and the clever secondary portrait-painters), it is a performance of singular power.

Giovanni Bellini was the most illustrious of the pre-Titianes; and his influence on Giorgione, Pordenone, and Titian, the great triumvirate of the Venetian school of colour and composition of the beginning of the Cinque Cento, was indisputable. Bellini's art had not yet arrived at the period of flowing harmonious contours and comprehensive dramatic action—filling up a large canvas with a finely-balanced distribution. That came from Florence and Umbria, and was perfected at Rome. But in the grace of his single figures, and in an energetic realism of expression and hardihood of colour, Giovanni Bellini occupies a distinguished place as one of the patriarchs of the brilliant Venetian school. Our readers must not confound him with Gentile Bellino, who was a sort of Canaletti of the quattro cento; when Venice was still Saracenic and Gothic in architecture, and before a Palladio, a Sansovino, and a Sammichele had transformed the "Rome of the Ocean" into the classical city which inspired the brush of a Paul Veronese and an Andrea Canale.

Talking of Venetian pictures



"THE VIRGIN AND CHILD."—PAINTED BY GIOVANNI BELLINI.—LATELY ADDED TO THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

and the Venetian school, those who remember the Manfrini Gallery, with its charming three-figure Giorgione, will be pleased to learn that its gems are about to become the ornaments of the collection of one of our first English amateurs.

ASSYRIAN SCULPTURES.
SIEGE OF A CITY.

WE announced in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of June 21st the arrival in England of the latest-discovered Assyrian Sculptures. We have already engraved some of the finest works of this series, and this week lay before our readers a representation of another of these interesting slabs from the Palace of Asshur-bani-pal. It is one of the largest slabs found there, being upwards of twelve feet long. The upper portion has been destroyed. It depicts the Assyrians, conspicuous by their dress, laying siege to a city: warriors are seen mounting the scaling ladders with spear, and shield, and bow; others are fighting upon the topmost walls, and hurling the besieged from the ramparts. We see them also below sapping the foundations, and setting fire to the stronghold; whilst from the principal entrance, where the fire is raging, a long string of prisoners, male and female, are issuing, closely ironed, guarded by their Assyrian conquerors. The women carry water-skins, and, in one or two instances, children upon their shoulders. There is one great peculiarity about the male prisoners. They have, unquestionably, negro features. A fillet round the head contains a couple of feathers, which rise perpendicularly from the forehead, and marks still more decidedly the diversity between them and the Assyrians. The besieged citadel is one of considerable extent, and stands upon the bank of a river; but there is, unfortunately, no inscription to determine its name, and no indication save the peculiarity we have above noticed. The slab is, notwithstanding a few cracks, in a very good state of preservation, and is represented, as it was found, standing against the sun-dried brick walls which have through so many centuries preserved these proofs of the Assyrian Kings' magnificence—these records of that ancient Nineveh, which was as "a cedar in Lebanon, with fair branches and the shadowing shroud of a large stature." Over its threshold withering desolation passed, and now on the eastern bank of the Tigris a mound of earth, some third of a mile long, gashed by winter torrents and scorched by summer heats—the den of the foul jackal, screech-owl, and wild cat—alone marks the site of that capital of a magnificent and barbarous empire.



ASSYRIAN SCULPTURE: SIEGE OF A CITY.—FROM THE PALACE OF ASSHUR-BANI-PAL.



THE HUNGARUNG PASS IN THE HIMALAYAS.—FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.

THE HUNGARUNG PASS.

THE following notes descriptive of the mountainous district in which lies the subject of our Illustration, are extracted from a "Journal of a Tour in the Himalayas," in 1853, while the writer was employed in surveying the Valley of the Sutlej, in connection with the north-west Himalaya series of the great Trigonometrical Survey of India. The view is taken from the Hungarung Pass, which is about 15,000 feet above the sea, accessible only during two or three months in the year, and seldom visited by Europeans. The dangers and difficulties attending a journey in a rugged tract, wild and desolate beyond anything that can be conceived, would deter such as are unaccustomed to mountain wanderings from venturing into these places.

The most conspicuous objects in the view are two snowy cones, rising to elevations of upwards of 23,000 feet above the sea. The spur which juts out from the lower cone,* towards the Sutlej, forms the boundary of Chinese Tartary; and on the small round top, directly under the cone, is a Trigonometrical Station, visited by the writer for the purpose of taking angles to the surrounding mountain peaks. It is elevated 18,700 feet above the sea, and commands a prospect the most extensive, perhaps, in the world.

The village of Nako, which is in the foreground of the Sketch, is the last on the Sutlej, under the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of the Hill States in Simla. The road from

this village to the Trigonometrical Station is perhaps, more dangerous, and beset with more formidable difficulties than any other that I know in the district of Kannarvur. It is paved with immense boulders of gneiss and sandstone, and is so rough that it is beyond anything I can conceive as practicable for horse and man. It is frequently a mere ledge cut in the side of a tremendous steep; while in other places the debris of disintegrated rock is piled up so thickly and extensively, that for miles no traces of the road can be discerned. Difficulties increase as the station is approached, cold becomes intolerable, fuel cannot be got, and a scene of ruin and desolation is presented on all sides which defies description, and is, perhaps, unparalleled in the world.

The first two miles after leaving the village lead through extensive

* This cone is called by the natives "Leopurhiall."



THE CAIRO RAILWAY STATION.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

fields of cultivation, amidst which are a few hamlets and watermills; and this is the only portion of the road which divests the mind of all presentiments of fear and danger. We crossed the Sutej by means of a joola or rope-bridge, and had to toil up rather a tiresome ascent to reach the halting-place, which is called Sungdo, and is indicated by a patch of level ground on the crest of a high range, surmounted by flags, and overhanging a precipitous ravine. The cold during the night was intolerable. I had a stove in my tent, and the necessity of some such article is strongly felt in a night of intense cold, such as we passed here. Early in the morning we left the encamping ground to reach the Trigonometrical Station on the summit of a high mountain under the snowy range. Our path lay among broken, and disjointed masses of stone, shouldering each other in tumultuous confusion, and as we approached the station, the images of ruin and desolation grew more appalling and frightful—rock and cliff, splintered and shivered into ten thousand fragments by some dreadful and unknown catastrophe, are scattered over the entire surface of the ground, and on the snow-capped ridge above are distinctly seen the tracks of awful avalanches. There can scarcely be any doubt that at a very remote period this district was the theatre of volcanic action. About half a mile from the village of Nako is a lake called Mani-ka-cha, shaped like a horse-shoe. I had taken with me great-coats and blankets to ward off the cold; and sent a *pahari* in advance to cut steps in the snow with hatchets, in order that we might with some security tread upon it. The last 600 feet of the ascent took us over slopes of snow, inclining to an angle of about thirty-five degrees. My followers, some of whom were encumbered with heavy loads, in the shape of mathematical instruments, suffered much from laborious breathing, and implored me not to take them any further. With some difficulty I prevailed on them to follow me; and about three o'clock p.m. we reached the summit, which was crowned by a circular platform of sandstones, in the centre of which was a dry stem of a fir-tree, to serve as a mark for surveyors. The view from the station presented a striking display of whatever is grand and wild in Himalayan scenery. "Glowing in enchanted sunshine" the valley of the Sutej river lay open before me: the entire circle of vision was filled up by chaotic masses of enormous mountain; above which peered the stupendous peaks of the highest mountains in the world, mantled in perpetual snow; and, over all, "buried in air," was the deep blue sky, unobscured by a single cloud, and serenely beautiful. The view is closed by the Parulassa range, sweeping away in undulating curves, broken here and there by high and pointed peaks, and vanishing in the ethereal haze of distance.

It took me just one hour to finish my observations. The down-dale

work is easy compared with the up-hill, and we found our way back to camp much quicker than the way to the station.

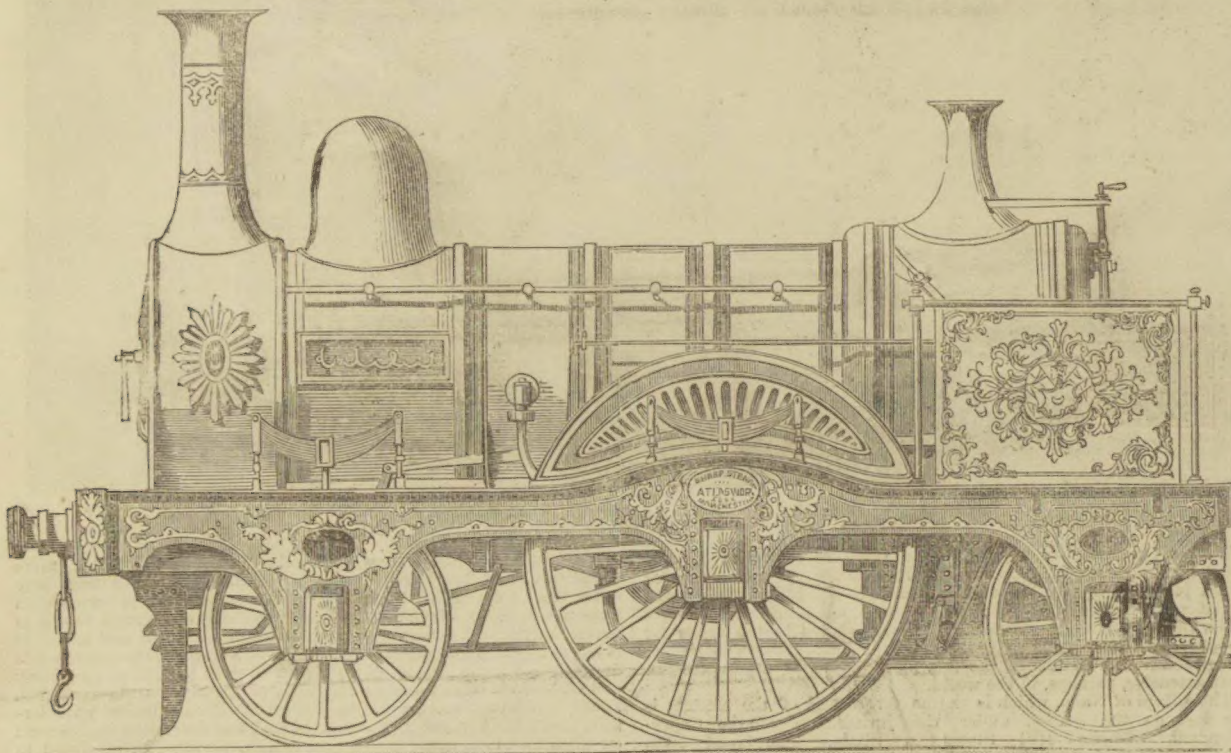
OVERLAND ROUTE.—THE CAIRO RAILWAY STATION.

THE Egyptian Railway, which was commenced under the auspices of the late Viceroy, Abbas Pacha, is now completed from Alexandria to Cairo. The line commences at the former place, and, crossing the Rosetta and Damietta branches of the Nile, traverses the Delta, to the present terminus at Cairo; the extension thence across the desert to Suez being in active progress of construction. The terminus at Cairo, of which we give an Engraving, is erected just outside the walls of the city, near the gate of the Bab el Hadéed (or "Gate of Iron"), on the Shôbra road, which leads to the magnificent gardens of the Pacha, the suburban village of Shôbra being the site of a palace, once the favourite winter resort of the late Mahomet Ali.

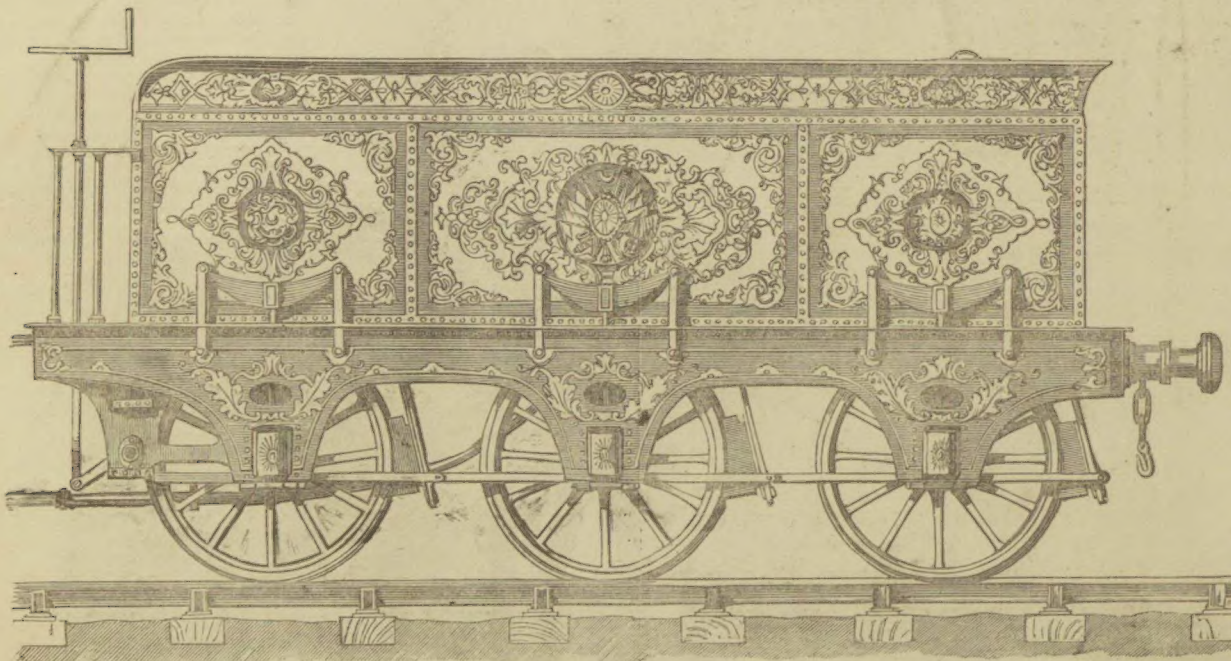
The station, or terminus, is more fortunately situated than many of its European rivals, being only a few minutes' ride from Shepherd's large hotel, in the great square, called the Esbekieh, and others in that quarter of the city. It has been erected from the designs, and under the superintendence of, Mr. Edwin C. Baines, one of the resident engineers, appointed by the Engineer-in-Chief, Mr. Robert Stephenson, M.P., and presents a novel appearance from its Eastern character. The terrace commands fine views of Cairo, with its citadel and minarets, and the expanse of desert towards Suez on the east, with the pyramids of Gizeh in the distance towards the west. On the platform side, under the carriage-shed, which has been judiciously placed with a northern aspect for coolness, the unsurpassed avenue of acacias which line the Shôbra road forms a pleasing contrast in its foliage to the adjacent sandy plains.

The Indian traveller now performs this part of the journey (from Alexandria to Cairo) in seven hours,—a great contrast to the old mode of transit by the crowded canal-boat on the Mahmoudieh Canal, and the hardly more commodious steamer on the Nile, whereby as much time was consumed in the achievement of one journey as now suffices for six!

As appropriate pendants to the preceding account of the new Egyptian railway we engrave the express locomotive engine and tender, constructed by Messrs. Sharp, Stewart, and Co., of the Atlas Works, Manchester, for the Pacha of Egypt. The decorations are accurately delineated; but the engine in particular is further ornamented by the substitution of polished brass hoops, splashers, and general mountings,



LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE AND TENDER FOR THE PACHA OF EGYPT.



for the ordinary iron ones. The name, written in Egyptian letters, is SAÏDIA. The proportions of this engine, having 16-inch cylinders and 20-inch stroke, and a large heating surface in the firebox and tubes, and driving wheels 6½ feet diameter, especially qualify it for rapid travelling. This is an early one of a series of engines built by the use, to a much greater extent than heretofore, of tools and various special mechanical appliances in the stead of manual labour.

DUKE PELISSIER.—There was a grand dinner at the Minister of War's yesterday, on the occasion of Marshal Duke Pelissier's return. All the general officers of the army of Paris and the high functionaries of the war administration were present at this banquet, which, it is said, passed off with entire cordiality. The conqueror of Sebastopol related, it is said, some anecdotes connected with his glorious campaign, and told them well. He alluded also to the fact of his having been provisionally a Governor-General of Algeria so often, and thereby gave rise to the conjecture that our African colony will soon see him again. The Marshal had some right to make himself the theme of conversation in this way, for the following is what I have myself heard on this head. Marshal Pelissier had been preceded on his road to Marshal Vaillant's by a note from the Emperor, which contained the following phrase:—"I have been much pleased at my conversation with Marshal P. He is a man who has kept pace with his position. Present him on my part to the Empress." In consequence Marshal Vaillant went yesterday, after the dinner, to the Theatre of the Gymnase, where the Empress then was, and obtained an audience at St. Cloud for his guest at two o'clock

this day. The following is an epitome of what transpired during the interview:—"I think," replied the Minister, "his ambition aims to be the Governor-General of Algeria." "Well, good; but what are we to do with Marshal Randon?" rejoined her Majesty. "There is the situation of Grand Evuyer that has not yet been filled up," finally observed the Minister of War. "If I am well informed, this last observation removed all difficulties."—*Independence Belge of Saturday last.*

ANOTHER ASCENT OF MONT BLANC.—A letter from Chamounix of the 1st, in the *Savoy Gazette*, says:—"The great event of the day here is an ascent of Mont Blanc, commenced yesterday morning, at eight o'clock, by a Mr. Forman (an Englishman) and his daughter. They arrived safely at the Grands Mulets at three in the afternoon; and, by the light of lanterns, left this morning at two, to ascend the giant of the Alps. At ten o'clock the small party arrived on the crest of the highest mountain in Europe; and, after a halt of an hour, left on their return, and reached this place at seven in the evening. This ascent will be talked of as one of the wonders of the valley, both on account of the little time employed (fifteen hours to ascend and seven to descend), and of the intrepidity shown by Miss Forman, of whom the guides speak in raptures. This young lady is the fourth female who has performed this feat. The progress of the tourists was eagerly watched during the whole day; and every window that commanded a view of the path was bristling with telescopes, like muskets from a loophole. The arrival at Chamounix was a perfect triumph; all the inhabitants and the resident foreigners went out to meet them, and the whole re-entered the place, headed by the band of the guides in full costume, and amidst a salute of cannon and the hearty shouts of the people. A serenade and a display of fireworks finished the fête."

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Her Majesty has given an annual donation of £50 to the Army and Navy Pensions Employment Society, in Parliament-street, of which his Royal Highness Prince Albert is the patron.

The Council of the Order of St. Maurice and Lazarus of Piedmont has subscribed the sum of 2000*fr.* for the ordnance intended for the fortification of Alessandria.

The Emperor of Austria has left Vienna for Ischl, in order to be present at a chamois hunt; he will then go with the same object in view to Gratz, in Bohemia, where the Archduke John possesses a large estate.

On the 8th inst. the Lords of the Admiralty sailed from Queens-town Harbour to Bantry Bay, escorted by the *Duke of Wellington*, the *Conqueror*, and other ships of the Cork squadron.

The French Emperor arrived in Paris, from Luneville, at half-past six on Saturday evening. He was received at the Strasbourg station by the Ministers now in Paris, the Prefects of the Seine and of Police, and the Directors of the railway. After conversing with them a few moments, his Majesty proceeded to St. Cloud in an open carriage without escort.

The Empress Dowager of Russia was to leave Berlin on the 12th, accompanied by a brilliant cortège of young Princes—the Grand Duke Michael, Prince Frederick William of Prussia, and the Princes Alexander and Louis of Hesse; and by other personages of high distinction.

Her Serene Highness the Princess Amelie of Hohenlohe Schillingsturf arrived at Clarence House, St. James's, from the Continent, on a visit to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

The King of Denmark has left Copenhagen with his wife, the Countess Danner, for Bornholm—and not for Paris, as stated by some journals.

The marriage of Archduke Charles Louis of Austria with the Princess Marguerite of Saxony will be celebrated in the month of October.

It is now affirmed that the coronation of the Czar will take place on Tuesday, the 9th September (N.S.), and that the Emperor will proceed to Moscow on the 25th instant, and take up his abode at the Kremlin.

A telegraphic message was received at the Council Office on Tuesday, stating that Earl Granville and all his suite had arrived safely at St. Petersburg.

Belgium is to be represented at the coronation of the Emperor Alexander by the Prince of Ligne, President of the Senate, accompanied by Baron de Winck des Deux Ôrps, Secretary of Embassy. The Prince is to embark on the 12th at Lubeck for St. Petersburg.

M. Thiers has undertaken a journey into Germany to examine the fields of battle of Lutzen, Baulzen, Dresden, and Leipzig, an account of which he will have to give in the next volume of the "*Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire*," which he is now writing.

The Earl of Powis has consented to preside at the annual meeting of the Cambrian Archaeological Society, which will take place at Welshpool to-day, the 16th inst.

His Royal Highness Prince Adalbert of Bavaria had the honour to be received by the French Emperor in private audience, at the Palace of St. Cloud, on Monday last. His Royal Highness had previously had the honour of being received by the Empress before the return of the Emperor.

Mr. Osborne, M.P., is transacting the business of the Admiralty in London, in the absence of Sir Charles Wood, who is engaged on the annual tour of inspection of the naval establishment.

The French Emperor is to be present at the inauguration of the section of the railway from Bordeaux to Toulouse, and thence will proceed to Biarritz with the Empress and the Prince Imperial.

The Queen of Spain will, as soon as political events shall permit, go to Ferrol for sea-bathing in pursuance of the advice of her physicians.

The Hon. Sir William Temple, late Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Naples, has arrived in town from Paris. On Saturday he had an interview with the Earl of Clarendon at the Foreign-office in Downing-street. We regret to add his health is much impaired.

General Falcon, the late Commandant of the patriotic forces at Saragossa, has arrived at Pau, but it is announced that Tours has been designated by the French Government as the place of his residence.

Amongst the passengers per the *Royal Charter* from Melbourne, which arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday, were the Rev. Dr. Scoresby and Miss Catherine Hayes. Mr. G. V. Brooke was performing at Bendigo.

Prince Adalbert, the betrothed of the Infanta Amalia, left Madrid for Valencia on the 1st inst. The marriage is to be celebrated about the 20th.

Lord Stanley has consented to preside at the first provincial meeting of the National Reformatory Union, which is to take place at Bristol on Wednesday next, the 20th instant, and following days.

General Count Giulay has been ordered to proceed to Monza, to announce to Field Marshal Count Radetzky that the Emperor of Austria intends to visit the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom with the Empress in the course of next month.

Count Walewski has resumed his functions as Minister of Foreign Affairs, which had been filled during his absence by M. Baroche.

We are happy to be enabled to record that Miss Florence Nightingale has arrived at her house in Derbyshire, after her arduous and honourable career of public service in the East.

The hotel of the Princess Woronzoff Daishkoff, taken by the Count of Morny, at St. Petersburg, bears the inscription, "Palais de France."

Reschid Pacha, with his two sons, and the different persons who had accompanied him to Egypt, returned to Constantinople on the 24th ult. On the day of his arrival he was visited by the Ministers and several high functionaries.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* announces officially the appointment of General Count Kisseleff, the Emperor's Aide-de-Camp, as Ambassador to the Emperor of the French, retaining until his departure the portfolio of Minister of the Imperial Domains.

Amongst the passengers by the *Niagara*, which arrived in Liverpool on Monday are Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and the Rev. Mr. Stowe, her husband.

Count Nesselrode, Chancellor of the Russian Empire, is at present in Hamburg.

The town of Lucena, from which O'Donnell takes his title of Count, has determined to erect a monument in his honour. A deputation has arrived at Madrid to announce the fact to him.

The new Knights of St. Patrick—Lords Londonderry, Shrewsbury, and Granard—will be duly installed in the course of the present month in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin.

Grand Duke Nicholas had left for Moscow to inspect the troops returning from the Crimea.

General Mouravieff has resigned the government of the Caucasus and special Caucasian army; and Lieutenant-General Prince Baryatinski, a special favourite of the present Czar, has been appointed to this high and onerous post.

The Sisters of Charity have purchased a large property at Bakthé Pacha, on the Bosphorus, for the purpose of establishing an hospital for the aged of both sexes.

The King of Naples has issued a rescript, permitting his subjects to wear—wide-awakes.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Simla* performed the voyage between Malta and Spithhead, a distance of 2130 miles, in seven days. This is at the rate of nearly 13 miles an hour for 168 successive hours.

The public will be glad to learn that the health of Mdle. Rachel gives some hopes of her reappearance in public during the ensuing winter.

South Hackney has followed the example of the neighbouring parishes (St. John's and St. Barnabas, Homerton), by refusing to grant a Church-rate.

Senors Bravo Murillo, Gonzales Romero, and Hussado, who have been in Paris for the last two years, are about to leave for Germany.

The medical officers of health recently elected in the metropolis under the Local Management Act, have formed themselves into an association for the purposes of mutual assistance and the advancement of sanitary science.

Madame Ristori arrived in Paris on Monday morning. She will stay there a month or five weeks, but will only play a very few times.

Cardinal Wiseman, accompanied by the Rev. Messrs. Searle and Stoner, arrived at Liège on Saturday last.

The *Courrier du Havre*, in alluding to the plan lately suggested for driving away flies (the use of laurel oil), states that no fly will enter a room in which a wreath of walnut-leaves has been hung up.

Memorabilia.

LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC.

"A little chink may let in much light."—OLD PROVERB.

THE GERMAN GIANT EXHIBITED IN LONDON IN 1664.

PEPYS, in his "Diary," under the date 15th August, 1664, has the following entry:—"At Charing-cross, and there saw the great Dutchman that is come over, under whose arm I went with my hat on, and could not reach higher than his eyebrows with the tip of my fingers. He is a comely and well-made man, and his wife a very little but pretty comely Dutch woman. It is true he wears pretty high-heeled shoes, but not very high, and do generally wear a turban, which makes him show yet taller than he really is."

I have before me a folio broadside, with an engraving on copper, ten inches by seven, representing the giant which Pepys saw. It is engraved in a very coarse style, and shows the giant and his wife, hand in hand, on one side, and on the other a gentleman, probably a spectator, whose arm the giant is spanning. It is headed:—

The true Effigies of the German Giant, now to be seen at the Swan, near Charing-cross, whose stature is nine foot and a half in height, and the span of his hand a cubit complete. He goes from place to place, with his wife, who is but of an ordinary stature, and takes money for the show of her husband.

Underneath the print are some verses, from which I extract the following:—

Witness this gyant, who, not long ago,
Was seen in Ipswich at a public show;
And, though no native, yet his birth must be
Fam'd as his country is, of Germany.
Poor Germany, who now the Turks to raunt,
Many more gyants like himself doth want.
To see him hundreds day by day do throng,
As he from place to place doth pass along;
His bode's uncertain, for to think 'tis vain,
One place so tall a wonder to contain:
His whole proportion is upright and straight,
'Tis nine foot fully and a half in height;
Not much in debt to age, his body clean
Up to his stature, and not fat nor lean;
His hand exceeds in bigness, and his span
'Bove twice the extensions of another man;
He no excess of any wine doth pour
Into his gorge, nor doth he much devour;
And though his stature be admired, yet he
Doth seem much pleas'd with mediocrity.
But that which makes the wonder seem more rife,
This so great gyant hath a little wife,
By whose advice he's carry'd up and down,
From Court to country, and from town to town.
He is their gain, wherever he doth go,
'Tis she receives the money for the show.
A woman lovely, and in all compleat,
And though but little, yet her wit is great;
Thus, heretofore, true love with love did dy,
The faithful Phillis, and the good Sir Guy.
But that a gyant, one so tall in show,
Should choose a wife and live with one so low,
Is more than ever any age yet knew,
And haply more than any age again shall view.

FINIS.

London, Printed for Matthew Collins, at the Three Black Birds, in Cannon-street, 1664.

EDWARD F. RIMBAULT.

QUERIES.

POPIANA.—In Douce's copy of the poet's works I find the annexed written in Mr. D.'s hand. Was he the author of the verses?—H., Oxford.

Verses written upon seeing a copy of the "Essay on Man" belonging to a rigid Catholic, who had erased the following lines in it:—

"For modes of Faith let graceless zealots fight;
He can't be wrong whose life is in the right."

A ranc'rous Priest, with holy Zeal just fired,
Eras'd those Lines, which Heav'n itself inspir'd.
The Bigot, pleas'd, beheld the mangled Part,
And wish'd his Dagger in the Author's Heart.
Yet grieve not, Pope, at this ungenerous Stroke,
Which not thy Verse nor Manners could provoke.
For distant Ages shall thy Name adore
When Priests and Bigots shall exist no more.

NUNNERY OF NUNEATON.—Will any of your readers be pleased to inform me why the learned editors of the "Monasticon" have in their whole eight volumes omitted to notice the Nunnery of Nuneaton, in Warwickshire, founded, in the time of Henry II., by Rob. Botsu, and endowed, at the Dissolution, with £290 5s. 6d., and granted to Sir Marmaduke Constable? I find it in Dugdale's "History of Warwickshire;" but have sought in vain for it in the "Monasticon."—J. W.

ORANGE-BLOSSOMS.—What is the origin of the orange-blossom being chosen as the bridal flower in preference to any other white flower quite as beautiful; such as the lily of the valley, the snowdrop, or jasmine?—L. R.

ANSWERS.

FRENCH CALENDAR.—I believe I am able to give your correspondent "June" the information he requires in your publication of July 26, about the parody upon the French Calendar of the Revolutionary Tribunal. The names given to the months were after the seasons to which they belonged; and as the Republican year began with autumn, the first three belonged to that season, and were called:—Vendemiaire, Brumaire, Frimaire; the three next, belonging to winter, were termed—Nivose, Pluviose, Ventose; the three next, to spring—Germinal, Floreal, Prairial; and the three last to summer—Messidor, Thermidor, Fructidor. And they were thus parodied (some say by Porson, while others attribute the travestie to Sheridan or Gifford)—Breezy, Freezy, Sneezzy; Snowy, Flowy, Blowy; Showery, Flowery, Bowery; Heaty, Wheaty, Sweaty.—VERAX.

PENNY-BOYS.—Penny-boys were a class of men and boys who attended the market for the purpose of driving to the slaughter-house the animals purchased by the butcher, receiving one penny per head as remuneration. They had another name—which would have infinitely more mystified your correspondent—"Ankle-beaters," from their driving the animals with long "wattles," and beating them on the legs to avoid spoiling or bruising the flesh.—A DUBLIN MAN.

OLDMIXON.—M. O. G. is informed that Oldmixon commences his account of the siege of Bridgewater with the following words:—"If I am more particular in this siege than any other, some allowance is to be made for my writing it on the spot, and for the love which every one naturally bears to the place of his nativity."—D. B. D.

"BULLY"—boy is probably derived from the old Saxon and modern German Buhle (pronounced Büly)—a lover, a jolly fellow, an amorous fellow.—C. M.

DESCENDANTS OF FRANKLIN.—Your correspondent may obtain the information he desires by applying to Mdlle. Franklin, 22, Rue Lord Byron, Champs Elysées, Paris.—A. A. H., Clitheroe.

BISHOP PERCY'S MS. BALLAD FOLIO.—Having seen a query in your paper relative to the MS. book from whence Bishop Percy extracted a considerable portion of the "Reliques of Ancient Poetry," I beg leave to inform you that this book was bequeathed to the library of the Bishop's son-in-law, the late Lieut.-Colonel Isted, of Ecton, Northamptonshire, as an heir-loom, and it remains in possession of Ambrose Isted, Esq., the Bishop's grandson.* It is an oblong folio, in shape like the narrow daybook of a shopkeeper—the leaf about four inches broad and sixteen inches long, in thickness about three inches between the boards. Several pages at the beginning appear to have been rudely torn out, which corresponds with the account given by the Bishop of the occasion when it first came under his notice. It remained in my hands for several years, until the Bishop's death, in 1811, as I had occasion to collate the several extracts published in the "Reliques" with this MS.—being, by the Bishop's permission, the editor of the latest edition (1809), published in his lifetime. A more particular account of this interesting relic and of the accident by which he became possessed of it will be given in a sketch of the Bishop's life, now in preparation by me.—H. E. BOYD, Rectory, Dromard, Ireland.

Seventy Black-Letter Ballads.

(Continued from page 153.)

WE resume our descriptive Catalogue of Mr. Daniel's unrivalled Ballads, the production of a period when ballad-singing was in all its glory—when flourished Tarleton, Antony Munday, Johnson, Delony, and Elderton! So profitable was the calling at the date when these remarkable specimens first saw the light, that Henry Chettle, in his "Kind Hart's Dream," circa 1592, says, "There is many a tradesman of a worshipful trade, yet no stationer, who, after a little bringing uppe apprentices to singing brokerie, takes into his shoppe some freshmen, and trustes his olde servantes of a two months' standing with a dosen of ballads, in which, if they prove thrifite, he makes them pretie chapmen, able to speed more pamphlets by the State forbidden than all the booksellers in London." Nicholas Breton, too ("Pasquill's Night-cap," 1600), advises prosemen to take up the more thriving trade of writing penny ballads. Every London street had its vocalist; and Essex (where Dick and Wat Wimbors, two celebrated trebles, are said to have got twenty shillings a day by singing at Braintree fair) and the adjoining counties would seem in particular to have patronised this "upstart generation of ballad-singers." The peripatetic harmonists had, however, their jarring discords. Philip Stubbes, the Puritan, in his "Anatomy of Abuses," denounces fiercely "Songs, filthy ballads, and scourvy rhymes;" and Bishop Hall ("Virgideumiarum," 1597) lashes the "drunken rimer" (probably the "peerless Elderton himself"), who

Sees his handselle have such fair success,
Sung to the wheel, and sung unto the payle.

XXVI.

Joyfull Newes for true Subjectes to God and the Crowne:
The Rebelles are cooled, their Braggies be put downe.
Come humble ye downe, come humble ye downe,
Perforce now submyt ye: to the Queen and the Crown.

Finis. W. Kyrkh.

Imprinted at London in Fleetstreete, by Wyllyam How: for Richard Johnes.

[Plain border all round. Woodcut border in the centre.]

(Entered in the Stationers' Books in 1569-70.)

XXVII.

A very proper dittie.

To the tune of Lightlie love.

Leave Lightlie love Ladies, for feare of yll name:
And True love embrace ye, to purchase your fame.

Finis. By Leonarde Gybson.

Imprinted at London, in the upper end of Fleet lane, by Richard Johnes: and are to be solde at his shop joyning to the Southe west Dore of Saint Pauls Church, 1570.

[Plain border all round. Woodcut device at beginning and end.]

(This interesting ballad has been reprinted (from Mr. Daniel's copy) in Chappell's "Popular Music of the Olden Time." Leonard Gibson was the author of a ballad entitled "L. Gibson's Tantara wherein Danea welcommeth home her lord Diaphon from the war," in Robinson's "Handfull of Pleasant Delites," 1584; and of several other pieces mentioned by Ritson. The tune of "Light o' Love" is twice mentioned by Shakspeare ("Two Gentlemen of Verona," act i. sc. 2, and "Much Ado About Nothing," act. iii. sc. 4). The musical notes are preserved in William Ballet's Lute Book, MS. in Trinity College, Dublin; and in "Musick's Delight on the Cithren," 1666.)

XXVIII.

An Epitaph on the death of the vertuous Matrone, the Ladie Maiorresse, late wyfe to the right Honorable Norde Alexander Auenet, Lord Maior of the Citie of London, who deceased the VII daie of July 1570.

Post Funera vivit virtus. Quoth John Phillip.

Imprinted at London by Richarde Johnes.

[Woodcut border all round. Initial letter with device.]

(John Phillip is mentioned by Ritson as the author of the "Cleomenes and Juliet," 1577; but he knew nothing of the present ditty. Heber had a ballad by the same writer, entitled "A Cold Pye for the Papistes." His name occurs more than once in our Catalogue.)

XXIX.

A newe Ballade intituled, agaynst Rebellious and false Rumours.

To the newe tune of the Blacke Almaine, upon Scissillia.

Finis. Q. Thomas Bette.

Imprinted at London, in the Fleetstreet at the signe of the Faucon by Wyllyam Gryffith, and are to be sold at his Shoppe in Sainct Dunstones Churchyard. 1570.

Alluding to France "spoyled in Ruth and feare," whence "Flemmings fled from Tirantes hands," and to false forebodings of "much trouble in the land." (England).

[Woodcut device at beginning and end.—Woodcut border with figures in the centre.]

(The author of this ballad is not named, by any bibliographer. This is the earliest notice of a tune that will be mentioned again in our Catalogue.)

XXX.

A Ballad rejoycinge the sodaine fall,
Of Rebels that thought to debowle us all.

Imprinted at London, in Fleete streete, by William How, for Henry Kirkham, and are to be solde at his shop at the middle North doore of Paules Church.

In reference to the rebellion of the Earls of Westmorland and Northumberland, and their papistical doings:—

The Bibles they did rend and teare, like Traytours to the Crowne.

[Plain border under the title, and in the centre.]

(Entered on the Stationers' Books in 1570. Kirkham's earliest publication, recorded by Herbert, is dated 1573.)

XXXI.

The brainles blessing of the Bull
The hornes, the heads and all,
Light on their squint eyed skounes full,
That boweth their kners to Ball.

Imprinted at S. Katherins beside the Tower of London, over against the Beare daunce, by Alexander Lacie.

An epistle to the Pope, abusing him and his Bulls, and the Roman Catholics in general.

[Plain border all round. Devices at beginning and end.]

(Entered in the Stationers' Books in 1570. The Bull here alluded to was that which Felton placed on the gate of the palace of the Bishop of London, May 25, 1570, and for which he was afterwards executed.)

XXXII.

The pope in his fury doth answer returne,
To a letter ye which to Rome is late com.

Finis. S. P.

Imprinted by Alexander Lacie for Henry Kyrkhams, dwelling at the Signe of the black Boie, at the middle North dore of Paules Church.

A supposititious and satirical answer from the Pope to "The brainless Blessing," letting out the secret that of the said "Blessing" the famous sweet singer of Grub-street, Wyllyam Elderton, was the author. Of this once notorious ballad-monger the following is a description by a contemporary, 1582. See "Reporte of the Death and Martyrdome of M. Campion, Jesuit, &c."—

Fond Ellerton, call in thy foolish rhyme,
Thy scurrill balates are to bad to sell;
Let good men rest, and mende thy elf in time;
Confess in prose, thou hast not metred well.
Or if thy folly cannot choose but fayne
Write alhouse toys, blasphemous in thy vaine.

[Plain border all round.]

(Stephen Peele (supposed to be the father of George Peele), the dra-

matist) was the author of the present ballad. Another effusion of his on the same subject, entitled

"A letter to Rome to declare to the Pope
John Felton his friend is hang'd in a rope;
And farther, a right his grace to enforme,
He dyed a papist and seem'd not to turne,"

was in the Heber Collection. It has been reprinted in Mr. Payne Collier's "Old Ballads from Early Printed Copies." Percy Society, 1840, p. 65.

(To be continued.)

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

AMATEUR.—Chess Treatise by M. Jean Prod. The work in question is entitled, "Recueil D'Etudes Progressives Sur Les Fina De Parties," &c., &c., and consists of about one hundred and fifty situations, selected from the best masters, where each player has a King and Pawns only. These positions are shown on elegantly-printed diagrams, and are so arranged as to present a series of progressive lessons, beginning with situations of a King and one Pawn against a King alone, and proceeding to those more complex and difficult ones, where each party has two, three, or more Pawns as the case may be. The chief merit of M. Prod's treatise is the systematised arrangement of the materials: "order gives all things views;" and, if for this reason only, his book is calculated to be of more service to the student than many works of infinitely more pretension. We wish, as he is indebted for his end-games to others, he had appended to each the name of the composer.

J. P. W.—The first series of "Le Palamède," edited by La Bourdonnais, is not easy to procure in this country. A set was sold by Messrs. Sotheby last week, but the work is rarely to be met with.

SPECTATOR.—The new code of Chess laws proposed by Mr. Staunton will form a portion of his forthcoming Companion to the "Handbook." It will be published by Mr. Bolin, and be ready in time for the great Chess meeting at Birmingham, in October.

ANDREA.—It has but one Solution—1. P to K 4th (ch). 2. K to Kt 2nd. 3. Q Mates.

F. W. M.—The Philidor Defence is well shown in Boden's useful work, "A Popular Introduction to the Study and Practice of Chess." Skeet, London.

A WOULD-BE SUBSCRIBER.—La Régence may be obtained through any foreign bookseller; or, better, post-free from the publisher himself, M. Lender, 41, Rue de la Fontaine-Moillere, Paris. It is surprising amateurs neglect to avail themselves of the post-office facilities for procuring periodicals from the Continent.

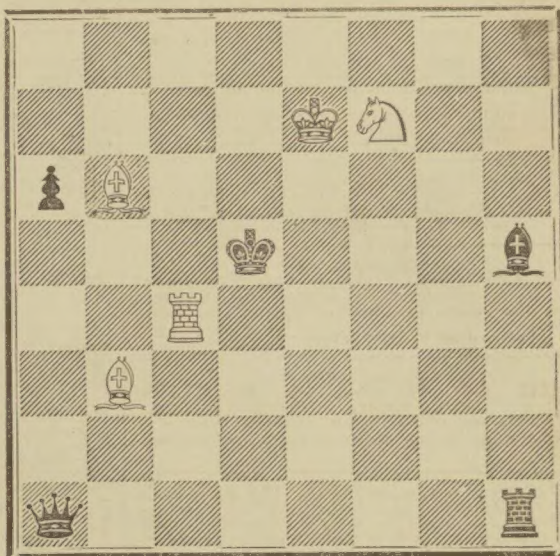
G. P.—For Chess Diagrams—blue, green, or red—of all sizes and all prices, the best place is Messrs. Ashbee and Co.'s, lithographers, 22, Bedford-street, Covent-garden.

Herr CAPRAZ, C. M. B., J. B., C. W., are cordially thanked for their very beautiful Problems.

PROBLEM No. 652.

By C. W., of Sunbury.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 649.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 1. R to Q B 3rd | P takes R, or (a) |
| 2. B to K R 5th | Any move |
| 3. B mates | |
| (a) 1. | P to Q Kt 6th |
| 2. P takes P | Any move |
| 3. B mates | |

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 650.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|----------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 1. Q to K B 4th | B takes Q (best) | 3. Kt to K R 4th | Any move |
| 2. B to K B 6th (ch) | Any move | 4. Kt mates | |

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

A smart Consultation tussle between Messrs. STAUNTON and CUNNINGHAM on one side, and Messrs. BARNES and OWEN on the other.

(Queen's Gambit declined.)

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| BLACK
(Messrs. B. & O.) | WHITE
(Messrs. S. & C.) | BLACK
(Messrs. B. & O.) | WHITE
(Messrs. S. & C.) |
| 1. P to Q 4th | P to Q 4th | 33. Q takes Q (d) | R takes Q |
| 2. P to Q B 4th | P to K 3rd | 34. Kt to Q B 4th | R to Q B 4th |
| 3. Q Kt to Q B 3rd | K Kt to K B 3rd | 35. R to Q R sq | B takes Kt (k) |
| 4. P to K 3rd | P to Q B 4th | 36. P takes B | K to K R 2nd |
| 5. P to Q R 3rd | P to Q R 4th | 37. K to K Kt 2nd | K to Kt 3rd |
| 6. K Kt to K B 3rd | Q Kt to Q B 3rd | 38. K to B 3rd | P to K R 4th |
| 7. P to Q Kt 3rd | K B to K 2nd | 39. R to Q R 4th | P to K 4th |
| 8. B to Q Kt 2nd | P takes Q P | 40. P to K R 3rd | K to B 4th |
| 9. K Kt takes P | Castles | 41. P to K Kt 4th | K to Kt 3rd |
| 10. Q Kt to Q Kt 5th | Q B to Q 2nd (a) | (ch) | |
| 11. K B to Q 3rd | Q Kt to K 4th | 42. K to K 4th | P to K B 3rd |
| 12. P takes Q P | Kt takes B (ch) | 43. K to K 3rd | P takes K Kt P |
| 13. Q takes Kt | K Kt takes P | 44. K R P takes P | P takes P (ch) |
| 14. Castles on K's side | Q to Kt 3rd | 45. K takes P | K to B 2nd |
| 15. P to Q R 4th | K B to K B 3rd | 46. K to K 4th | K to K 3rd |
| 16. Q Kt to Q R 3rd | Q B to his 3rd | 47. K to Q 3rd | K to K 4th |
| | (b) | 48. R to Q R sq | K to Q 3rd |
| 17. Q Kt to Q B 4th | Q to Q R 3rd | 49. R to K B 8th | R to K Kt 4th |
| 18. K R to Q B sq | Kt to Q Kt 5th | 50. R to K B 4th | K to Q B 4th |
| 19. Q to Q sq (c) | K R to Q sq | 51. K to Q B 3rd | P to Q R 5th |
| 20. Q to K 2nd | Q B to K sq (d) | 52. R to Q 4th | P to Q 6th |
| 21. K R to Q sq | Q R to Q B sq | 53. R to K B 4th (f) | R to K 4th |
| 22. Q R to Q B sq | P to K R 3rd (e) | 54. K to Q Kt 3rd | R to K 6th (ch) |
| 23. P to K B 4th | Kt to Q 4th | 55. K to R 2nd | R to K Kt 6th |
| 24. P to K Kt 3rd | P to Q Kt 4th (f) | 56. R to K 4th | K to Q Kt 5th |
| 25. Q Kt to Q R 3rd | R takes R | (m) | |
| 26. R takes R | Q to Q Kt 3rd | 57. R to K B 4th | R to K Kt 7th |
| 27. P takes P | Kt takes K P | (ch) | |
| 28. Q takes Kt | B takes Kt | 58. K to R sq | R to Q B 7th (n) |
| 29. B takes B | R takes B (g) | 59. P to Q B 5th | K takes P |
| 30. Kt to Q B 4th | Q to Q B 4th | (dis. ch) | |
| 31. Kt to Q Kt 2nd | Q to her 4th | 60. P to K Kt 5th (o) | P takes P |
| 32. Q to K 5th (h) | B takes P | 61. R to K B 5th (ch) | K to Q Kt 5th |
| | | 62. R takes P | R to Q B 2nd |

And in a few moves Black surrendered.

(a) The opening is certainly neither very instructive nor entertaining. How often are we to repeat our expression of regret that in Gammas by Consultation the players do not more frequently adopt the lively debuts?

(b) White hesitated whether to take the Q R Pawn. They would have won a Pawn, but it is doubtful if they could have maintained the advantage. Suppose—

16. P takes B or (h)
18. K R to Q Kt sq
* 17. Q Kt to Q B 4th

(c) Better to have gone to K 2nd at once.

(d) Absurd, but we believe the very best move they could devise.

(e) The sequel shows the importance of this apparently useless measure.

(f) This looks hazardous. It was evidently not ventured, however, without due consideration of what would follow.

(g) White have now an indisputable superiority of position.

(h) The obvious move of R to Q B 8th would have been immediately fatal. For example—

32. R to Q B 8th
33. R takes B (ch)
34. K to B sq

(The best move, perhaps, is to take the Rook with the Queen.)

34. R takes Kt

And Black can no longer defend themselves.

(i) Had they played the very tempting move of R to Q B 5th, they would have been check-mated in five moves.

(j) If P to Q R 5th, Black would have answered with Kt to their Q R 5th.

(k) The game has long been evidently lost, but Black cling to it in the desperate hope of achieving a draw through some carelessness on the other side.

(l) Better to have played P to K Kt 4th.

(m) This, again, was merely dallying with the mouse. P to Q R 7th would have bereft even the unhelping Messrs. B. and O. of heart.

(n) Ingenious, but self-sacrificing, since it only defers and cannot avert defeat.

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